

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXII

AUGUST, 1935

No. 8 (328)



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PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

A. V. H. HARTENDORP, *Editor and Publisher*



VOL. XXXII

CONTENTS FOR AUGUST, 1935

No. 8 (328)

Cover:

Planting Rice.....	Manuel Arellano.....	Cover
Philippine Business and Finance.....	J. Bartlett Richards.....	364
News Summary.....		366
Astronomical Data for August.....	Weather Bureau.....	369

Pictorial Section:

The Amazing Argentine—Mindanao through the Eyes of a Russian Artist—River Study.....	371-374
---	---------

Editorials:

Mr. Quezon's Address—Mr. Osmeña's Address—The Improvement in Public Morale—"Clippers"—Vice- Governor Hayden's Fine Analysis of America's Prob- lems.....	The Editor.....	375-377
---	-----------------	---------

Cartoon:

Clippers, 1835 and 1935.....	Pablo Amorsolo.....	377
The Amazing Argentine.....	Marc T. Greene.....	378
Silent Seas (Story).....	Edilberto K. Tiempo.....	379
The Soul (Verse).....	Josue Rem. Siat.....	379
Rota Days, IV.....	H. G. Hornbostel.....	380
A Short Cycle of Cathay, II.....	Alice Franklin Bryant.....	381
Ballad of a Mother's Heart.....	José LaVilla Tierra.....	382
Secrets of the Barrio Fisherman.....	Máximo Ramos.....	383
Mang Julian: Elector (Story).....	Francisco C. Cleto.....	384
Night in a Small Town (Verse).....	C. Faigao.....	385
Poems.....	Angela Manalang Gloria.....	385
Christ as an Historical Figure.....	The Rev. Henry L. Irwin, S.J....	386
God's Hand (Verse).....	Manuel E. Buenafé.....	386
Abbreviations in Written Tagalog.....	E. Arsenio Manuel.....	387
With Charity to All.....	Putakte and Bubuyog.....	389
The Philippine Home:—Flower-Pot Gardening.....	Mrs. Maria Masipag.....	390
Like Sweet Sampaguitas (Verse).....	E. Pascua Alcabedas.....	391
Four O'Clock in the Editor's Office.....		410
Index to Advertisers.....		413

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Philippine Business and Finance

By J. Bartlett Richards
American Trade Commissioner



BUSINESS conditions were mixed in June and it was difficult to discern a trend. Coconut products had a bad month, lack of demand from the United States and failure of the anticipated reserve demand in Europe causing prices to toboggan from ₱10 at the beginning to ₱6.50 at the end of the month. Sugar continued

quiet, with prices a little easy at the month-end. Abaca was firmer, with improving demand from all principal export markets. Rice was firm, with growers continuing to hold for higher prices.

Among import markets, car and truck sales were very good, as were sales of parts. The tire trade was very dull, however. Most foodstuffs imports were lighter than in recent months, due to heavy stocks, but canned fish was an exception. The textile trade was very dull, Japanese as well as American importers complaining. Stocks are generally heavy.

Though imports are running about ten percent below last year's, the volume and value of inward bills for collection appears to be higher. Drafts are nearly all met promptly. Domestic collections are reported about the same, some banks and companies with a varied trade finding credit conditions about the same or slightly better than last year while others, especially some selling a more specialized trade, find an unsatisfactory situation in some sections.

Government revenues are running about the same as last year in the Internal Revenue Bureau and a little better in the Customs Bureau, but Port Works Special Fund revenues are very low due to small sugar shipments. Manila Railroad freight carloadings in June were lower than in May but better for the first time this year than in the same period last year. Carloadings were very low in the first half of 1935, but the second half year should compare much more favorably with previous second half years.

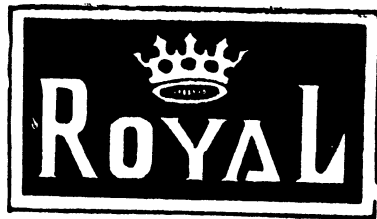
The Legislature met June 24, planning to stay in session about four weeks before adjourning to campaign for the National Assembly. The shadow of the approaching campaign is clearly overhanging



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the session and issues which might in any way be considered controversial, are not likely to be taken up.

The Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands has decided that gold, other than United States gold coin, situated in the Philippines may be exported therefrom without the necessity of a license, provided such gold is owned and exported by a person not domiciled in the United States. The decision was unanimous and was based on an interpretation of the Gold Reserve Act of 1934 and the provisional regulations issued by the United States Secretary of the Treasury.

The Governor-General has appointed a committee made up of the Secretaries of Finance, Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works-Communications to prepare for the joint trade conference with the United States, which is expected to take place shortly after the first of the year. The inter-departmental committee will be assisted by technical or fact-finding committee, composed of Filipino and local American businessmen and trade experts. They will also be advised by tariff experts to be sent out from the United States.

June sales of real estate, valued at ₱805,831, were so far the lowest for this year. The total for the first six months, however, shows a considerable improvement over the previous three years, as shown by the following half-year figures:

1935.....	₱7,543,767
1934.....	5,811,972
1933.....	5,646,562
1932.....	4,659,690

The value of building permits for June amounted to only ₱148,150, which is slightly below the previous month and ₱30,000 below June last year. Total value of construction for the first six months of 1935 amounted to ₱1,501,000, compared with ₱1,544,000 for the corresponding period of 1934.

Power production during June was only slightly below June last year. Production during June was estimated at 9,365,000 k.w.h. or a total of 55,738,000 k.w.h. for the first six months of 1935, as compared with 59,463,000 k.w.h. for the first semester of last year.

Registrations of new radio sets were considerably below May, being only 259 units, or a total of 2,316 for the first six months, while cancellations during the month totaled 57 units, or 584 units for the first six months of 1935.

Foreign Trade

Imports were slightly higher in May than in April, while exports were substantially higher, due to larger shipments of hemp, copra, coconut oil and sugar. As a result, the balance of trade was favorable by a substantial margin, only a little below that of May, 1934. For the first five months of 1935, exports totaled ₱72,619,521 and imports ₱64,145,941, yielding a balance of trade favorable to the Philippines though not sufficiently so to offset the estimated adverse balance of invisible payments. Exports for the five months are only about half those for the same period last year. Imports are holding up better than had been expected and the total for the year will probably not be much behind last year's.

Trade with the United States was very favorable in May and moderately favorable for the first five months, though the favorable balance was only a fraction of that for the same period of 1934. Trade with Japan was unfavorable, as usual, exports to Japan in the five months period being a little less than half the amount of imports from that country. There was a heavily favorable balance of trade with Spain in the five months period and also favorable balances with Great Britain, France and Italy. It is probable, however, that exports to Great Britain and France include some goods destined for other European countries and that the balance with some of those countries, such as Belgium, for example, may be less unfavorable than it appears from the figures.

Import Trade—Imports in May were about nine percent higher than in April and about four percent over May last year. For the five months, imports were twelve percent below last year's. Cotton cloth was imported in good volume in May, as was machinery, but in each case the five months total is considerably behind last year's. Foodstuffs are keeping up fairly well as compared with last year, notably meat, but an increasingly large proportion of this is coming from Australia. Imports of tobacco products, notably American cigarettes, continue to increase, causing the Director of Plant Industry recently to call attention to the availability of domestic cigarettes.

Imports from the United States in May were about 13 percent over April and 7 percent over May, 1934. For the first five months they were 14 percent under the same period of 1934. Imports from Japan were 10 percent over April and 20 percent over May, 1934, while imports for the first five months of 1935 were 8 percent over the same period of 1934. The American share was 66 percent and the Japanese share 12-1/2 percent of total imports in the first five months of 1935, while in the same period of 1934 the proportions were 68 percent and 10 percent, respectively. Imports from Japan apparently increased substantially in June and in the first week of July, judging from customs collections.

Export Trade—Exports were 19 percent over April and only 6 percent under May, 1934. Now that the main sugar shipping season is about over, monthly comparisons of export figures should be less unfavorable in the future and 1935 exports should exceed 1934 for the balance of the year, particularly in November and December, when the new crop sugar will be ready. Exports for the whole year 1935 will nevertheless be very substantially below 1934. For the first five months, exports were down 48 percent, or ₱65,814,000, due entirely to the drop of ₱74,388,000 in sugar shipments. Abaca shipments for the five months were worth slightly less, but cordage exports were larger. Hats, cigars and molasses were down, but all coconut products, embroideries, leaf tobacco and lumber showed notable increases.

The United States took nearly 89 percent of total exports in May, compared with 86 percent in May, 1934, and 82 percent in the first five months, compared with 91 percent in the same period of 1934. Japan took 5 percent in the 1935 period and 2 percent in 1934. Exports to France and the Netherlands continued to fall off, due in part, apparently, to the protection afforded by the preference to Philippine copra in the American excise tax.

Transportation

Shipping

Cargoes—Orient interport down a little from May but still very fair. A notable item was fresh mangoes shipped in substantial amounts to Hongkong and Shanghai in June as a result of the exchange. The United States Atlantic and Pacific Coasts continue good except for sugar. Copra and coconut oil dropped off a little from May but are still good. Europe continues fair with lumber and hemp normal and copra cake good. There was one shipment of copra. Interisland lower than in May but still fair.

Passenger Traffic—Inward fairly good and should start picking up next month. Outward continues good although somewhat below May. Interisland good.

Manila Railroad

Revenue freight carloadings continue to decline with a weekly average of only 1,160 cars with a total tonnage of 11,877 tons for the four weeks ended June 22, 1935, compared with an average of 1,243 with total tonnage of 13,082 tons for the preceding four weeks. Compared with the corresponding period of 1934, however, when the average was 1,050 cars with 9,606 tons, there is an improvement the first period this year, which has exceeded the corresponding period of last year. This is due to the fact that by this time last year all the sugarcane and most of the sugar have been moved, whereas this year sugar, though extremely limited in amount, has been moving very slowly with the result that there is still a considerable amount to be moved. The volume of copra moved continues to run behind last year but should increase from now on. The volume of molasses is small. Other products were moved in about the same volume in the 1935 as in the 1934 period, except lumber and timber and manufactures which showed substantial increases. For the 25 weeks ended June 22, 1935, carloadings totaled 772,748 tons, a 45 percent decrease from the 1,407,213 tons loaded in the first 25 weeks of 1934, the decrease being due mainly to low movement of sugar, sugarcane and molasses.

The General Manager of the Manila Railroad Company predicts considerably improved business during the last half of this year and believes freight movement will exceed that for the last half of 1934. His optimism appears justified, as there should be more copra and coconuts available for shipment than in the first half of this year and more sugar, in November and December, than in the same period of 1934.

Aviation

The Philippine Aerial Transport Company has inaugurated a regular weekly service between Ma-

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nila, Paracale, and Masbate to serve the new mining communities.

Government Revenues

In June, being one of the months for the payment of income tax, tax receipts were substantial, amounting to ₱2,713,730, a two percent increase over the ₱2,654,260 received in June last year. Income tax received amounted to ₱2,250,276, or ₱50,000 more than in June last year. Incidental revenue, including revenue from public forests and from United States internal revenue collected in the Philippines, was about the same as last year with the result that total collections of the Bureau of Internal Revenue were ₱2,888,046, compared with ₱2,834,738 in June last year. For the first half of 1935, collections of the Bureau of Internal Revenue totaled ₱10,954,010 or just ₱8,000 lower than for the first half of 1934 (these figures represent collections of the Bureau of Internal Revenue in the city of Manila, which are nearly 75 percent of the total collections for the Islands).

Customs collections continue to run ahead of last year, in spite of the small lower imports. For the first six months of 1935, customs collections are about five percent over the same period of 1934. In the first ten days of July this year, customs collections are reported as amounting to about ₱590,000, compared with ₱376,000 for the same period last year, due, it would appear, to larger imports of dutiable Japanese goods.

Internal revenue collections on imported merchandise continue to run ahead of last year due mainly to larger importation of cigarettes. Highway Special Fund collections were better in June but still run behind for the first six months last year. Port Works Fund collections for the first half of 1935 are less than half those for the first half of last year, due to limited exports of sugar. The total collections of the Bureau of Customs was six percent greater than in June last year but six percent less for the first half this year than for the first half of 1934. Collections from homestead fees, free patents and sales of land during the first half of 1935 totaled ₱271,743, an increase of ₱87,000 over the first half of 1934, according to the Bureau of Lands. The increase was apparently due largely to a campaign to collect all overdue accounts.

Banking and Credit

The banking situation remained quiet, with little demand for loans. Demand and time deposits increased slightly. Debits to individual accounts were larger than in May, when they were affected by Easter holidays. Circulation fell off a little but is still ahead of last year, as most of the dollar checks sent out for sugar benefit payments find their way to the Insular Treasurer. Consolidated figures of all banks as of June 29, 1935, are as follows:

	Thousands of Pesos		
	June 29 1935	June 1 1935	June 30 1934
Total resources.....	241,072	247,777	242,087
Cash on hand.....	23,678	25,063	21,847
Loans, discounts and overdrafts.....	100,394	101,186	95,972
Investments.....	59,751	59,657	51,488
Demand deposits.....	54,123	53,871	59,260
Time deposits.....	81,049	79,574	77,031

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Net working capital, foreign banks.....	8,656	11,437	2,636
Average weekly debits to individual ac- counts, four weeks ending.....	25,120	23,270	21,073
Total net circulation.....	105,856	108,939	100,658
Total Government reserves.....	148,422	153,055	137,586

The value of inward bills for collection was about the same in June as in May, but at least 20 percent over June of last year. Importers continue to meet drafts promptly, with only a few requests for extensions from some of the smaller importers. Letters of credit opened in June were considerably lower in value than in May, when they were exceptionally large, but about the same as in June last year. Demand for travellers' letters of credit continues to fall off seasonably.

Domestic collections continue about the same, some authorities reporting them a little better than last year. They appear to average about ten percent overdue 60 days or more, which is considered normal. Collections are reported slow in the Ilocos Provinces, Southern Luzon, Negros and Panay (Iloilo), generally satisfactory elsewhere and very satisfactory in Manila. Some companies report the credit situation as becoming notably unsatisfactory in Negros and Iloilo, but this seems to apply to the tire and auto accessory trades more than to others.

Sugar

The market opened fairly strong, some export sugar being sold for ₱8.00 per picul, though most exporters were reluctant to pay over ₱7.80. Prices fell off to ₱7.50 in the third week, rose to ₱7.80 as a result of encouraging news from New York, but receded to ₱7.50 by the end of the month. Holders were generally reluctant to sell at these prices. Shipments to the United States during June amounted to 28,100 long tons of centrifugal and 7,171 long tons of refined sugar. Shipments since November 1 have been as follows:

	Long Tons	
	Nov. 1, 1934 to June 30, 1935	Nov. 1, 1933 to June 30, 1934
Centrifugal.....	254,845	1,047,741
Refined.....	28,784	57,217
Grand Total.....	283,629	1,104,958

Domestic consumption sugar continued easy, quotations falling to ₱7.00 per picul and some distress sugar being offered as low as ₱6.70. Prices improved in the third week, washed sugar reaching ₱7.60 to ₱7.65 and ordinary centrifugal sugar ₱7.00, but fell off at the end of the month.

Coconut Products

Copra prices continued downward throughout June, falling steadily from ₱10.00 for resacada at the first of the month to ₱6.50 at the close. Arrivals were not excessively large, although they substantially exceeded those for June last year and also considerably exceeded May if the 55,000 sacks from the Celebes are deducted from arrivals for that month. Manila arrivals totaled 260,729 sacks in June, an increase of 54,000 sacks over the 1934 figures, but stocks in Manila at the end of June were light. Arrivals in Cebu were heavy, totalling 322,660 sacks or 34,000 more in June last year and stocks are reported to be fairly large. Crop prospects are fair for July and good for August and September. They should be good for the balance of the year, barring serious damage by typhoons.

The weakness of prices in June was apparently due to decreased demand from the United States, where buyers showed great agility in keeping their bids below the rapidly declining Philippine copra market. The anticipated reserve market in Europe proved of little help, as European buyers also reduced their offers sufficiently to keep out of range. Mills purchased future contracts all the way down, however, and sellers are now sufficiently supplied with such contracts to keep them from the necessity of throwing their copra on the market immediately at what they consider excessively low prices.

The coconut oil market naturally moved with the copra market, buyers consistently retreating before the reduced quotations of sellers during the month. At the beginning of June mills were reluctant to accept the 4-1 2 cents (c.i.f. New York) offered by buyers but the price fell steadily and by the end of the month sellers were glad to get 3-1 2 cents but found no one interested at that price. Stocks increased in Manila and Cebu from 16,830 tons at the beginning of the month to 21,258 tons at the end of the month. It is the general impression that mills are not entirely happy about contracts purchased at prices considerably over the current price of copra, especially since supplies of copra are expected to increase in the next few months. Soap manufacturers have apparently found substitutes for coconut oil and are in no particular hurry to buy.

Abaca (Manila Hemp)

The market opened quiet, with buyers indifferent, but sellers refused to weaken. Increased demand from the United States for high and medium grades, with good inquiries for the lower grades from Japan, caused quotations to increase after the middle of the month. London showed little interest during most of the month but entered the market toward the close and made several purchases at advancing prices. The market was firm at the end of the month, with higher prices expected.

Opening and closing prices in Manila (f.a.s.), pesos per picul, for various grades, were reported as follows:

Grade	
CD, 13.00, E, 11.00, F, 8.75, I, 7.25, J-1, 6.00, J-2, 5.00, G, 5.25, H, 4.00, K, 4.00, L-1, 4.00, L-2, 3.00, M-1, 3.00.	

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Exports, as shown by the Fiber Inspection Service, were fairly heavy in June and considerably exceeded balings, with the result that stocks were decreased during the month. Balings in the first half of 1935 exceeded those for the same period of 1934 by three percent, but the second quarter of 1935 was below that period of 1934.

The Collector of Customs has been instructed not to permit yarn, cordage, rope, etc., of Manila hemp or other hard fiber, to be shipped to the United States without a permit from the Governor-General's Office. It has not yet been decided whether quotas are to be allotted on a basis of average shipments to the United States or spindle capacity. For the present, exporters will be granted permits up to the limit of their quota under the least favorable basis, which gives enough latitude to take care of all exports until the decision is made.

Rice

With growers continuing to hold their rice to the extent they are able, in anticipation of higher prices, the rice market continued firm in June, with luxury rice increasing from P5.10 to P5.30 at the beginning of the month to P5.45-5.65 at the end, and P5.75-5.95 by July 10. Macans climbed steadily from P4.55-4.75 at the beginning to P4.80-5.00 at the end of June and continued up to P5.10-5.30 by July 10. Palay opened at P2.05-2.20 and closed at P2.15-2.35, advancing by July 10 to P2.25-2.40 per cavan of 44 kilos at buying points. The price is not yet sufficiently attractive to bring out large amounts, however. Saigon prices continue higher and imports have been small, consisting of special types demanded by the Chinese trade and amounting to only 2,176,561 kilos, valued at P178,322, in the first five months of 1935. Exports in the same period amounted to 1,855,210, valued at P172,198.

Planting of the new crop is advancing slowly, due to lack of rains in June, indicating that the early crop will be of moderate size. Increased plantings are expected ultimately, due to the contraction of export crops.

Tobacco

The 1935 crop is beginning to come on to the market in Cagayan and Isabela, but growers and buyers found it difficult to agree on prices, with the result that few sales were made. Spain took a substantial quantity of leaf in June, bringing the total exports for that month up to 891,460 kilos compared with 184,651 kilos in May.

June exports of cigars to the United States totaled 18,462,931, exceeding the May figure by 3,446,000 but falling below June, 1934, by 1,076,000. Exports to other countries totaled slightly under 500,000 in June, it is estimated. Exports to the United States in the first half of 1935 have totaled 768,638 kilos compared with 380,630 kilos in the first half of 1934.

Imports of tobacco products in the first five months of 1935 were valued at P2,453,871, or slightly under the P2,782,363 at which cigar exports were valued. Import and export trade on these two items was almost entirely with the United States.

Number

Exports of logs and lumber continue to run far ahead of last year, the five months totals being as follows:

	Total 5 months	
	1934	1935
Logs:		
Cubic meters.....	50,680	97,806
Pesos.....	410,081	799,169
Lumber:		
Cubic meters.....	34,426	46,657
Pesos.....	1,048,870	1,298,564

Lumber and timber exports were exceptionally heavy in April, according to detailed figures just received, totalling 15,573,520 board feet, valued at P511,936, compared with 5,858,408 board feet, valued at P255,165 in April, 1934. The largest increase was in exports to Japan and China, the former taking almost entirely logs and the latter both logs and lumber. Other countries also showed larger imports than in April last year. Mill production was 18,034,702 board feet in April, a 1,594,000 board feet increase over April, 1934. Deliveries from the mills exceeded production by 2,000,000 board feet but inventory is still large, being estimated at 31,054,327 board feet at the end of April.

Mining

With the addition of United Paracale to the list of producing companies, the number was swelled to

an even dozen. Production during June, however, was slightly under May because Balatoc failed to reach its usual million peso mark and practically all other mines reported lower production as plants were being put in shape for the coming rainy season. With Paniqui figures not yet available, production for the other 11 mines amounted to P2,516,353, compared with P2,609,788 in May. June production by mines was as follows:

	Tons Milled	Value
Antamok Goldfields*.....	12,000	P 207,107
Baguio Gold.....	4,059	69,181
Balatoc.....	36,340	982,802
Benguet Consolidated.....	22,086	728,450
Benguet Exploration.....	2,067	34,469
Demonstration.....	Not available	90,111
Ipo Gold.....	5,649	40,827
Itogon.....	10,030	204,162
I.X.L.....		32,600
Suyoc Consolidated.....	2,949	75,644
United Paracale.....	2,350	51,000

Total..... 97,530 P2,516,353
(*Part of this production was from Gold Creek ore—no official figures yet released as to how much.

Production in the first half of 1935 totaled about P15,000,000, and production for the year should exceed P30,000,000. The 1934 production, according to official figures released by the Division of Mines, was 10,504,920 fine grams of gold, valued at P23,823,365, and 6,612,915 fine grams of silver, valued at P272,060. Gold production for the past five years has been as follows:

	Fine Grams	Pesos
1930.....	5,574,335	7,409,598
1931.....	5,661,072	7,524,867
1932.....	7,598,341	10,200,167
1933.....	9,214,868	16,190,795
1934.....	10,504,920	24,095,425

The Baluyut Mining Bill, intended to recognize definitely the legality of mining claims staked in forest reserves, was tabled in the Senate and action on it will probably be postponed at least to the session of the new Legislative Assembly. The bill had the backing of the Director of Forestry and legitimate mining interests.

The first manganese to be exported from the Philippines will be shipped to the United States by the Ilocos Manganese Mining Company, about the end of the month. There will be about 500 tons in the first shipment and other shipments are expected to follow. Another manganese mining company reports that it is ready to commence shipping as soon as a road is built to connect the mine with a port.

News Summary

The Philippines



June 17.—The sugar office of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Manila starts releasing the second instalment of the sugar benefit payments. The first instalment amounted to about P8,000,000, and the second will be for a similar amount. The third and last will be paid after a check-up to determine whether planters have complied with the sugar

limitation program.

June 18.—Governor-General Frank Murphy urges that the Philippine National Bank follow a conservative policy and keep its assets as liquid as possible, declaring that it must be a pillar of strength to the new government, and warns against granting "individual favors or advantages".

The Legislature in special session passes the bill advancing the opening of the regular session from July 17 to June 24.

The committee on interior government of the House of Representatives decides that it would be unfair to the districts concerned to deprive them of representation by expelling the two Sakdal representatives until the court actually finds them guilty of sedition as charged in cases now pending.

June 19.—H. J. H. Haas of the Royal Dutch Airlines, now in Manila, states that his company has no intention of establishing direct air connection with the Philippines, but that the sister company,

the Royal Netherland Indies Airways, is considering two possible air routes that would include the Philippines—one by way of Bangkok, Siam, and the other by way of Tarakan, Borneo. The first is shorter, but the second more feasible. Mr. Haas is arranging for mail contracts with the Philippine postal authorities.

The failure of the Legislature to reach a decision in regard to the election law holds up the Bohol trip of Senate President Manuel L. Quezon, Sen. Sergio Osmeña, and others who had planned to escort the body of the late Sen. José A. Clarin to be buried in Bohol next Sunday. They plan to leave on Friday.

The Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines appoints former President Rafael Palma professorial lecturer in legal ethics.

The Governor-General suspends Dr. Elias Domingo, chief of the Insular Psychopathic Hospital, pending an investigation of the case of an unmarried young woman patient who gave birth to a child recently, considered evidence of an extremely lax administration.

June 20.—Quezon receives an urgent plea by cable from textile exporters in New York, requesting that the Legislature enact an emergency law providing adequate protection for American textiles, pending an agreement on the permanent trade relations to be established. The cable states that sixty-five members of Congress have signed a request, which was mailed yesterday, for such action. The cablegram declares: "We shall deeply appreciate your cooperation and assistance in our desperate situation with which you are familiar. Practically no business whatever has been coming from the Philippines. Action by the Philippine Legislature is absolutely necessary this season, otherwise our textile exports to the Philippines will completely disappear". The cablegram was read in the Senate and referred to the finance committee.

The Senate passes the election bill in which the only important difference from the present law is said to be a provision empowering the Secretary of the Interior to appoint a fourth inspector for any party that may be formed and puts up candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency. Under the present law the party that polled the largest vote in a district in the preceding election is entitled to two inspectors and the party next highest to one inspector.

Sen. Claro M. Recto is designated Acting President of the Senate during the absence of Quezon in the South.

June 21.—The House passes the election bill.

The Governor-General signs the measure advancing the opening date of the regular session of the Legislature.

Dr. Leopoldo Pardo, alienist in charge of the women's department of the Insular Psychopathic Hospital, is suspended.

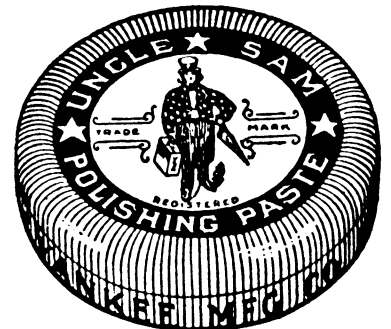
José Abueg, alleged Sakdal leader, is arrested by the Constabulary on a charge of sedition in connection with the May 2 uprising. An earlier sedition charge, brought last year, is also pending against him.

June 22.—The Legislature passes the election bill and the special session ends. The regular session opens Monday.

José Zurbito of Masbate, former governor, representative, and a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, dies, aged 50.

June 24.—The Governor-General submits the 1936 budget to the Legislature proposing an expenditure of P54,174,337.10 which leaves a surplus of P2,000,000 over the estimated income.

The National Federation of Women's Clubs protests to the Governor-General against the provision



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in the election bill cancelling the right of the women to take part in the coming Commonwealth elections. They state they are ready to take the question to the courts if necessary.

Secretary of Justice José Yulo renders a ruling declaring all "sweepstakes" or lotteries by private persons or entities illegal, pointing out that Act 4130 authorizes the holding of sweepstakes only by the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes Office created by that same law.

June 26.—Two flying boats of the British Royal Air Corps stationed at Singapore, manned by seven officers and eleven men, arrive in Manila from Hongkong after a flight of seven and a half hours. They are surveying a Hongkong-Singapore route by way of Manila and Labuan, Borneo.

At a meeting presided over by General Emilio Aguinaldo, the National Socialist Party is formally organized, the Sakdal Party, headed by José Timog, and other minority groups including the Radical Party, headed by Rep. Alfonso Mendoza, the Laborista Party, headed by Pablo Manlapit, the Pampanga Communists, headed by Abad Santos, the Philippine Fascists, headed by Miguel Cornejo, and the Civil Union, headed by Vicente Sotto, all taking part.

A committee of the House under the chairmanship of Rep. S. V. Cea opens hearings on the Monte de Piedad to investigate charges of irregularities in the management.

June 26.—Major-General Frank Parker returns from a tour of the Netherlands Indies and the Malay Peninsula and comments on the progress in these regions.

Sen. Teófilo Sison, Secretary of the Interior, announces that all holders of private lotteries for whatever announced aim will be prosecuted in view of the opinion rendered by the Secretary of Justice.

Former Judge Anastacio Teodoro, Aguinaldo leader, announces that Raymundo Melliza, of Molo, Iloilo, a former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, will run for the vice-presidency of the Commonwealth on the Aguinaldo ticket.

June 28.—Quezon and Osmeña and their party return to Manila from a brief visit to the South during which they attended the funeral ceremonies of the late Senator Clarin.

Judge M. C. Montemayor at Malolos, Bulacan, sentences 87 Sakdals, found guilty of sedition in con-

nection with the May uprising to imprisonment for terms of from two to seventeen years. Some of the 96 persons originally included in the charges, have been freed.

June 29.—Aguinaldo, accompanied by former Senator Emiliano Tria Tirona and a small delegation, leaves for a short tour of Cebu, Leyte, and Samar.

June 30.—Bishop Gregorio Aglipay in a speech in Manila at the launching of the Republican Party with himself as candidate for the presidency states: "We wish to consolidate the liberal institutions implanted here by America and put an end to caciquism and corruption."

July 1.—Arthur Rubinstein, noted polish pianist, arrives in Manila for a series of concerts.

July 2.—The Senate accepts the resignation of Recto as senator and president pro tempore and elects Sen. José Avelino as President pro tempore in his place. Sen. Arranz becomes the floor leader.

July 3.—The Senate and the Cabinet adopt congratulatory resolutions in connection with the appointment of Murphy to the high commissionership.

The Governor-General dispatches a cable to the Secretary of War, urging the approval of the Dockweiler bill which would restore Philippine coconut oil and oil extracted in the United States from Philippine copra from the excise tax provided the product is used for inedible or industrial purposes only.

The Governor-General in a letter to Paredes urges the approval of the probation bill passed by the Senate at last year's session but not acted upon by the House for lack of time.

Recto is inducted into office as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, the Court now having a Filipino majority for the first time.

July 5.—John R. Wilson, Secretary and Director of the American Chamber of Commerce, dies aged 60. He came to the Philippines with the 17th U.S. Infantry in 1898, prepared the first real estate assessment in the City of Manila under the American government, organized the Land Registration Office, and was from 1905 to 1913 Assistant Director of Lands.

July 6.—The Governor-General in a letter addressed to Quezon urges early legislative approval of the franchise requested by Pan American Airways, Inc. to establish and operate an air transport service between the Philippines and the United States and any other foreign country or countries. He mentions the many obvious advantages of such a service and points out that neither exclusive privileges nor financial assistance is asked for, and that the prompt grant of a franchise would "meet with satisfaction also in the United States."

Captain Russell Maughan, for some years head of the Aeronautics Division of the Department of Public Works and Communications, leaves Manila to return to regular Army service in the United States.

July 7.—Paredes in a campaign speech at San Fernando, La Union, states that the coalition is confined to the candidacies of Quezon and Osmeña for the presidency and vice-presidency of the Commonwealth and that the "pro" and "anti" parties are still in existence.

Melliza, candidate for the vice-presidency on the Aguinaldo ticket, arrives in Manila and states in an address that Aguinaldo, "if given a chance, may still save the country from the rascals."

A number of members of the Siam National Assembly arrive in Manila to promote trade relations.

July 8.—Sen. Gil Montilla, chairman of the committee on franchises, introduces the Pan American Airways franchise bill.

The Governor-General submits to the Legislature a public health and welfare program calling for ₱133,064 for the care of the mentally defective, ₱200,000 for the extension of community health nursing and special work, and ₱100,000 for the extension of the activities of the Bureau of Public Welfare to the provinces.

The Senate passes a bill ceding the use of the Mansion House at Baguio to the High Commissioner pending the construction of the Federal buildings. Lieut. William L. Lee of the U.S. Army is detailed to work with the Constabulary in establishing the Constabulary Air Corps.

Twelve members of the Japanese Diet arrive in Manila from Davao and the Japanese mandated islands in the South Seas and are met by a joint committee of the Senate and House.

July 9.—The Governor-General in a letter to Quezon and Paredes urges quick action on the textile tariff, stating that while adjustment of trade relations between the United States and the Philippines is a major problem which will be a subject of future joint study and negotiation, the present situation and trend in some segments of this trade are deserving of the immediate attention of the Legislature. On a quantity basis in textiles there has been a decline of 72 per cent of the total imports in 1932 to 67 per cent in 1933 and 40 per cent in 1934, and during the first six months of this year, the United States share has gone down to 38 per cent. "This decline has been so marked as to attract wide attention in the United States.... It is believed that a satisfactory adjustment of our trade relations with the United States would be materially aided and facilitated by an effective adjustment of import duties on textiles and other products that would afford prompt relief to American and Philippine

interests without subjecting other countries to unfair treatment or imposing unreasonable and extensive burdens on the consuming public. It has been suggested that it would be a fair solution of the textile problem, considering all interests concerned, if the products of the United States textile industry were restored approximately to the average position held by them in the Philippine market in the years immediately prior to 1934."

July 10.—The Governor-General appoints two committees—the Philippine Inter-Departmental Committee, composed of the Secretary of Finance, the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce, and the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, and the Technical Trade Committee, composed of Benito Razon, Rafael Alunan, Cornelio Balmaceda, Conrado Benitez, Kenneth B. Day, Guillermo Gomez, Vicente Madrigal, H. B. Pond, and J. Bartlett Richards. He declares in a public statement: "The importance of the President's Joint Trade Conference, in which the Philippine committee will take part, is without parallel, for the decisions of the conference will be a mayor determinant of the economic stability, the standard of living, and the industrial advance of the Philippines for years to come. We all suspect that Philippine and American economy are not nearly as antagonistic as some would have us believe. There is a distinct possibility of building a complementary economic relation between the two countries. Both the Philippines and the United States must enter the conference fully prepared with accurate facts and moderate conclusions, and both must set aside all exaggerated claims and must guard against distortion of the basic purpose for the accommodation of special interests. Where unwise or deterrent conditions are encountered, they should be admitted, and the correction diligently sought. Along with facts and figures there must be mental preparation. The situation will require forbearance, openmindedness, and mutual confidence and good faith. I believe that the task is one of the most important ones which has confronted the Philippines in the present generation. I believe we definitely owe to the future people of the Islands its successful conclusion, for otherwise much of the social, political, and cultural advancement of the past thirty-six years in the Philippines will be lost."

Sekijiro Fukuda, member of the Japanese group visiting Manila, states: "Japan believes it her humanitarian mission to produce cheap textiles for the middle and poor classes in all countries of the world. It is Japan's aim to produce cheap goods for the benefit of poor peoples all over the world and not only for profit." He declares that it would be "more to the interest of the Philippines that the ingress of Japanese textile products be unimpeded so that the cost of living would be maintained at a low level."

Melliza, vice-presidential candidate, suddenly and without explanation, leaves Manila for his home in Iloilo. It is rumored there was a dispute about campaign funds.

July 13.—The House passes the budget bill of Serafin Marabut, chairman of the committee on appropriations, which provides for the continuance of the 1935 appropriations until after the National Assembly of the Commonwealth Government approves a new appropriation law except for items that will be suppressed, such as the appropriation for the Senate which will discontinue to exist.

The House passes a joint resolution authorizing the Governor-General on behalf of the Government to enter into negotiations with the owners of friar estates in Batangas, Laguna, Bataan, Bulacan, and other places, towards the purchase of these lands.

July 15.—The Senate passes the executive budget, Sen. Domingo Imperial, chairman of the finance committee, assailing the House emergency appropriation bill as violating budgetary principles and confusing the government finances.

DR. H. H. STEINMETZ

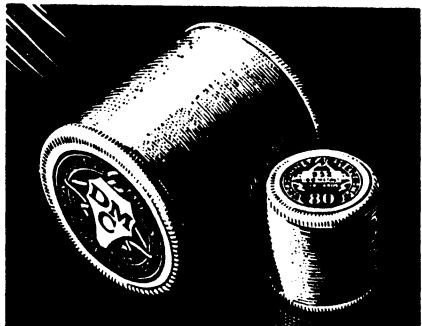
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The House approves the public works (pork barrel) bill of about \$6,000,000.

A delegation of the Republican (Aglipay) Party, headed by Ricardo Alejandro, Party President, and ex-Sen. Isabelo de los Reyes, call on the Governor-General and present a resolution requesting the annulment of the results of the plebiscite on the grounds that these do not represent the true sentiments of the people. The resolution declares it is not proper for the United States to conclude its altruistic labors of more than three decades with a legislative enactment so selfishly conceived as the Tydings-McDuffie Act, recites the beneficent results of American sovereignty, states that the Filipinos have nothing but gratitude in their hearts, protests against the "unfortunate leaders who were blind enough to accept the Tydings Act under which America will leave us at a time when we need her most", and charges them with having failed as their duty as defenders of the people's interests, declaring that they forgot that the Tydings Act "promises an independence impossible of achievement because it imposes conditions which no country can bear for ten years," and concludes that the Jones Law is "all we need for our continued welfare". The resolution arouses particular interest because Bishop Aglipay stated in a campaign speech a few days ago that he is not in favor of independence in ten years or in from three to five years, but immediately.

July 16.—Benito Razon, President of the National Economic Protectionism Association, answering Vicente Villamin's statement in Washington, declares that the organization is not anti-foreign, much less anti-American, and that it supports the constitutional provision giving Americans equal rights with Filipinos, but that it can not support the patronage of American or foreign goods at the expense of Philippine goods. "Nepa is committed to the task of popularizing locally made goods because the development of our industries will greatly depend upon the assurance of home markets".

The House unseats Rep. Eligio Lagman and seats Maximo Dimson instead, disposing of a protest that has lain before the House for more than a year by a vote of 46 to 17. The election committee reported an even vote of 6399 for each and Rep. Manuel Roxas proposed that the House declare a failure of election from the First District of Pampanga or else decide the case by lot, claiming that the House has no right to choose for the Pampanga constituents. Lagman protests against the "injustice" done him and announces he will comeback to the National Assembly.

Jose N. Abueg, reputed head of the Sakdals in Cavite, accused of inciting sedition at a Sakdal meeting in General Trias on August 31 of last year, is sentenced to an indeterminate sentence of from two to four years. Filomeno Pordon, Ignacio Martinez, and Narciso Galvez, his co-accused, receive similar sentences. They appeal to the Supreme Court and are out on bail of \$1,500 each.

The United States

June 15.—The House of Representatives passes the Smith bill to restore the reductions made under the Economy Act in the pensions for service in the Spanish-American War, the Boxer Rebellion, and the Philippine Insurrection. The Bill now goes to the Senate.

June 17.—Sen. W. H. King charges that Japan has violated the Nine-Power Pacific Treaty and the Kellogg Peace Pact and introduces a resolution empowering the foreign affairs committee to inquire into "the activities of Japan in China".

Sen. G. W. Norris proposes an amendment to the Constitution that would prohibit the Supreme Court from holding an act of Congress unconstitutional unless the decision is rendered by more than two-thirds of the justices and the action is started within six months of enactment.

June 18.—The House passes the amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, including the extension of the Jones-Costigan Sugar Control Act to December 31, 1937, designed principally to make the Act proof against a possible adverse decision of the Supreme Court.

Sen. Key Pittman proposes a Senate investigation to determine whether Nine Power Treaty and the Kellogg Pact are being violated.

Major Porfirio Zablan of the Philippine Constabulary is killed in an air accident at Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, where he was taking advanced courses in aviation. His death is a serious loss to the Constabulary. He was 43 years old and a native of Bacolor, Pampanga.

June 19.—The House appropriation committee rejects the Administration's request for a \$23,862,750 appropriation for the Philippines, representing the Philippines' share in the "profit" accruing to the Treasury when the gold content of the dollar was reduced, and authorized by Congress on June 14, 1934, although the actual appropriation was never made. The committee members state that no evidence has been presented to show that the Philippines was in any way injured or suffered loss.

The House appropriations committee recommends an appropriation of \$750,000 for the construction of a new United States building in Shanghai.

June 20.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt in a special message to Congress unexpectedly and boldly urges a redistribution of wealth through higher taxes on the wealthy in order to check social unrest, stating that the people know that "vast personal incomes arise not only through ability or luck, but also because of opportunities to which the government contributes. It is the duty of the government to restrict such incomes by very high taxes". He advocates also the simplification of corporate structures through the elimination of unnecessary holding companies, and asks for increased inheritance, gift, and personal and corporation income taxes. Progressives in Congress state they will fight for the immediate adoption of the program, but it is said that the President is willing to leave the matter in

abeyance and press it as a campaign issue in 1936.

The Senate passes the social security bill 76 to 6 and the measure now goes back to the House for concurrence in Senate amendments.

The House passes the Wagner labor disputes bill, already passed by the Senate, and the measure goes back there for concurrence in minor amendments.

Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard and formerly commander of the Pearl Harbor naval base, is censured by Secretary of the Navy Claude Swanson for a published article, written by him. The Secretary declares he believes it improper for naval officers "to make public controversial comment on international affairs which might be construed as offensive to foreign governments or their nationals". Admiral Stirling pointed out in his article that "United States ownership of the Philippines and British sovereignty in Borneo and what in effect amounts to a British protectorate over the Netherlands Indies, together with the formidable sea-power of the United States and Britain have made it inconvenient for Japanese imperialism to expand as logic appears to dictate.

If full expansion could have been achieved to the southward, avoiding the extensive commitments in Asia, it would not have been mandatory for Japan to maintain so great and expensive an army. Japan's navy is not believed large enough for her to risk at this time a southward march of her industrious people. A greater navy therefore must certainly be Japan's dream, and all the power of insistence of her leaders doubtless will be mobilized to make that nation realize that their future lies in the seas and not in continental Asia. If this reasoning is correct, then the Philippines must become Japan's primary objective. They must be amalgamated with Japan before her armada can move on to further conquest southward. The action of Japan will depend upon her relative strength on the seas of the Far East, not only with the United States but with other seapowers that might be interested in the fate of the Philippines."

June 21.—Stock prices which tumbled upon publication of the President's new high taxation proposals stage a good recovery and remain firm.

June 23.—Sen. W. E. Borah expresses his support of the taxation program, stating it is sound economically and morally, and claims it is absurd to call it a "share-the-wealth" program as it is nothing more than a "share-in-the-support" of the government.

June 24.—The President calls on Congress to enact at this session his new tax program, called by some "the tax-the-rich" program.

The United States Fleet and Scouting Force is ordered to the North Pacific for rough water shooting practice, although the two divisions have but recently returned from extensive maneuvers with the rest of the fleet.

June 25.—V. E. Cheane, general traffic manager of Pan American Airways, Inc., announces that regular commercial flights between Alameda, California, and Manila will start the last week of September or the first week in October. He says Manila will be the Far Eastern terminus until arrangements are made for landing in China. Passenger fares will be about twice the present steamship fare or under \$1,000.

The President signs the 1935-36 Navy Department supply bill, carrying \$460,000,000 and a record peace-time outlay for new warship construction.

The President nominates Governor-General Frank Murphy to become the first United States High Commissioner in the Philippines upon the inauguration of the Commonwealth Government, and states in a cablegram to him, "You have richly merited this distinction because of your outstanding services as Governor-General, and I am confident that this appointment will be received with great satisfaction by the people of the United States and the Philippines."

June 26.—Secretary of the Navy Swanson states that for the time being the United States will withhold its decision on the inaugurating of a program of battleship replacement, although bids for the private construction of auxiliary warships will be opened shortly. By 1936 over half of the United States battleships will be obsolete according to naval treaty standards—that is, over twenty years old. Some of these ships have, however, been modernized.

Sen. D. I. Walsh, Massachusetts Democrat, presents a resolution in the Senate asking the President to "use his influence with the Philippine Legislature" to secure effective protection of American textiles in Philippine markets, until recently the largest single export outlet for American cotton goods, the American share of which has dropped from 75 per cent in 1932 to 25 per cent during the first four months of this year. "It is understood," declares the resolution, "that the Philippine government and people are sympathetic toward the belief that because of the unusual governmental relations and other bonds which have existed between the governments of the United States and the Islands, the products of American workmen are entitled to protection in the Islands against those foreign industries whose wages and living standards are not comparable to American standards."

June 27.—The conference draft of the Wagner labor disputes bill is approved by both houses.

June 29.—At the request of the President, John L. Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, calls off the threatened nation-wide strike which would involve 450,000 men, for a period of thirty days. The strike was ordered after the collapse of new hour and wage negotiations that followed the Supreme Court decision invalidating the National Recovery Act.

June 30.—The Government completes the fiscal year with a deficit of \$3,500,000,000, raising the public debt to \$28,700,000,000. The deficit is, however, \$1,369,000,000 less than was expected and the revenues total \$3,800,000,000, or \$89,000,000

better than expected. Experts estimate the President's new tax proposals would produce approximately \$1,000,000,000 more a year.

July 1.—The House votes 216 to 146 against the motion to adopt the Senate version of the Wheeler-Rayburn holding company bill. Wall Street reacts gleefully, anticipating that this rebuff to the President will prove a blow to his prestige and will likely affect the outcome of other bills opposed by the financial interests, including the labor dispute bill and the banking bill.

The Senate confirms the appointment of Murphy as High Commissioner.

Fred and Algene Keys, brothers, come down after 653 hours and 33 minutes (approximately 28 days) breaking the unofficial endurance airplane flight of 647-1/2 hours. Fear that their plane would disintegrate in mid-air as a result of nearly a month's uninterrupted performance, forced them to land. The name of the Meridian municipal air port was changed to Keys Field in recognition of the feat.

July 2.—The House for the second time ignores the President's request in passing its own version of the holding company bill, this time by a vote of 323 to 81. The bill now goes to the Senate. The House also adopts a resolution calling for an investigation of charges of lobbying a number of congressmen having declared that they were threatened with the withdrawal of civil works and relief funds unless they supported the Administration.

July 5.—The President signs the Wagner labor dispute bill guaranteeing labor the right to collective bargaining and setting up tribunals which will largely take the place of the NRA labor boards.

Secretary of State Hull answers the appeal of Emperor Haile Selassie of Abyssinia suggesting in effect that the League of Nations which already has undertaken arbitration continue its efforts to reach a peaceful solution. The United States is "loath to believe that either Italy or Ethiopia would resort to other than pacific means or would permit any situation to arise which would be inconsistent with their commitments under the Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact.

June 7.—The spirit of revolt in Congress against White House leadership is reported to be growing. Rep. Hamilton Fish of New York states: "For the last two years, White House agents have written legislation for Congress. . . . Irrespective of partisanship, it is the clear duty of Congress to put an end to all attempts, whether emanating from the White House or special interests, to write, control, and dominate legislation."

July 9.—M. L. Seidman of the New York Board of Trade tells the House ways and means committee that the President's tax-on-wealth program is "confiscatory class legislation" and declares "experience demonstrates that excessive taxation on large incomes will not produce revenue but will dry up sources of revenue."

Henderson S. Martin, former Vice-Governor of the Philippines, dies at Beverley Hills, California, aged 72.

July 11.—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States launches a furious attack on the President's tax program, calling it confiscatory and destructive and a "perversion of the taxing power".

Secretary of State Hull tells the Italian Ambassador that the United States views Italian steps in Abyssinia with "extreme misgivings" and begins a series of discussions with diplomats of other countries that signed the Kellogg Pact.

The President signs the bill providing for the free transportation of indigent Filipinos at present in the United States back to the Philippines. The act asserts that it shall not be interpreted as authorizing mandatory deportation.

Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, chairman of the inter-departmental committee named to study the question of future economic relations between the United States and the Philippines, states, "There is no question that we will be able to reach a common meeting ground on trade problems. . . ."

July 12.—The attempt of National Guardsmen at Tacoma, Washington, to halt a parade of striking lumbermen results in four hours of street fighting with the arrests of twenty or more men and the injury of scores. Tear gas was used.

July 13.—The United States and Russia conclude a trade pact granting Russia the most favored nation benefits in treaties made with other countries.

July 14.—Vicente Villamin, Filipino economist, states in Washington that the Nepa campaign waged in the Philippines (National Economic Protectionism Association) is "injurious to the larger economic interests of the Philippines", violating the spirit of the Philippine Commonwealth Constitution which guarantees equal rights to Americans and Filipinos. The slogan should be, "Buy Filipino and American" because that is what Filipino self-interest dictates in the present circumstances. "We are trying to convince America that a reciprocal trade arrangement in the future, which would be the economic salvation of the Philippines, would be worth while. With the trade balance so uniformly and increasingly against the United States already, it is supremely inconsistent to wage a campaign that would inevitably decrease American imports into the Islands. The activities of Nepa are a frontal attack upon that sector of Philippine economy that sends Filipino products to the United States duty free and provides the bulk of Filipino buying power and income of the government."

Hundreds of Americans enlist in New York City for service in the Abyssinian army to aid Emperor Haile Selassie in the event of war with Italy, and American firms and individuals in Ethiopia have offered financial and military assistance. Similar movements are under way in other countries.

July 15.—The Senate appropriations committee, like that of the House, in voting to report favorably the second deficiency bill, makes no provision for

the payment of the Philippine claim for \$23,862,750 "profit" from the government's currency devaluation. It is argued that the United States would be setting a dangerous precedent in reimbursing the Philippines.

July 16.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston rules that the Agricultural Adjustment Act processing tax is unconstitutional, basing this conclusion on the contention that Congress is not authorized to regulate production, this being within the control of the individual States, and that such legislation is an improper delegation of power. Sugar prices drop several points as a result of the decision, which will be appealed.

Pedro Guevara, Philippine Resident Commissioner in the United States, announces that he will shortly sail for Manila, closing his career in Washington after twelve years service. He will arrive in the Philippines over three weeks in advance of the September 17 elections, but has announced no plan to seek a seat in the National Assembly.

Other Countries

June 16.—The United States Asiatic Fleet draws high praise from Chinese authorities after 600 officers and men put out a fire in the industrial district of Chefoo which the local firefighters were unable to control.

June 17.—Continuous conferences are being held in Nanking between Chinese and Japanese officials and it is understood that the latter are pressing a written acceptance of the Japanese demands.

Japanese newspaper dispatches state that the military in Manchukuo have decided that Gen. Sung Cheh-huan, Governor of Chahar province, must go, and that if Nanking does not remove him, the Japanese army will treat him and his army as bandits. The Japanese allege that Sung's troops have three times "invaded" Manchukuo.

Sir Samuel Hoare, British foreign minister, tells the House of Commons that the North China situation is confusing owing to conflicting reports and states that the government is negotiating with the Japanese and Chinese regarding the developments. He declares that the local Japanese commanders and not Tokyo is making the demands and that these are "not so extreme" as originally reported.

It is disclosed that Britain has sanctioned the construction of a navy by Germany up to 35 per cent of the underage British naval strength—which would give the German navy actually about 17 per cent of the British strength. France and Italy dispatch vigorous notes to Britain rejecting any prospective treaty revision which would restore Germany to the status of a major sea power and stating that if Britain agrees to a German tonnage equal to 35 per cent of Britain's they will consider themselves justified in resuming full liberty of naval construction.

June 18.—Reported that General Sung has been dismissed as Governor of Chahar.

June 19.—Reported that the refusal of China to grant Japanese the right to operate a Tokyo to Canton air line, makes it difficult for the Chinese to grant permission to the Pan American Airways, Inc. to use Canton as a terminal, and that negotiations have therefore begun for possible use of Hongkong or Macao as a terminal. It is also suggested that the service terminate in Manila, leaving the connecting service with the Asiatic mainland to be maintained by the China National Aviation Company in which Pan America has stock.

Australia's Commonwealth Council of Defense meets to consider plans for defense in view of the prospects of a tremendous armament race developing.

The Anglo-German naval agreement is signed and becomes effective immediately. French officials express surprise at the apparent abrupt change in Britain's foreign policy from cooperation with France and Italy which former Premier Ramsay MacDonald sponsored. Premier Benito Mussolini states that in view of the British-German action, he will hereafter not bother to consult other governments, but will act as he thinks best under the circumstances, and states that Britain's action in individually dealing with Germany the greatest blow to the prestige of the League of Nations since the withdrawal of Japan as a member. In view of the reaction in

(Continued on page 414)

Astronomical Data for August, 1935

By the Weather Bureau

Sunrise and Sunset



(Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
Aug. 4..	5:39 a.m.	6:24 p.m.
Aug. 9..	5:40 a.m.	6:22 p.m.
Aug. 14..	5:41 a.m.	6:19 p.m.
Aug. 19..	5:42 a.m.	6:17 p.m.
Aug. 24..	5:43 a.m.	6:14 p.m.
Aug. 29..	5:43 a.m.	6:10 p.m.

Moonrise and Moonset

(Upper Limb)

	Rises	Sets
August 1..	6:56 a.m.	7:35 p.m.
August 2..	7:43 a.m.	8:10 p.m.
August 3..	8:28 a.m.	8:44 p.m.
August 4..	9:14 a.m.	9:19 p.m.
August 5..	10:00 a.m.	9:55 p.m.

August 6..	10:49 a.m.	10:34 p.m.
August 7..	11:40 a.m.	11:16 p.m.
August 8..	12:33 p.m.	
August 9..	1:30 p.m.	12:04 a.m.
August 10..	2:28 p.m.	12:57 a.m.
August 11..	3:26 p.m.	1:55 a.m.
August 12..	4:23 p.m.	2:57 a.m.
August 13..	5:16 p.m.	4:01 a.m.
August 14..	6:06 p.m.	5:05 a.m.
August 15..	6:53 p.m.	6:06 a.m.
August 16..	7:38 p.m.	7:07 a.m.
August 17..	8:23 p.m.	8:07 a.m.
August 18..	9:09 p.m.	9:07 a.m.
August 19..	9:56 p.m.	10:07 a.m.
August 20..	10:45 p.m.	11:06 a.m.
August 21..	11:37 p.m.	12:05 p.m.
August 22..		1:03 p.m.
August 23..	12:31 a.m.	1:59 p.m.
August 24..	1:26 a.m.	2:50 p.m.
August 25..	2:20 a.m.	3:37 p.m.
August 26..	3:13 a.m.	4:20 p.m.
August 27..	4:03 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
August 28..	4:52 a.m.	5:36 p.m.
August 29..	5:39 a.m.	6:11 p.m.
August 30..	6:26 a.m.	6:46 p.m.
August 31..	7:11 a.m.	7:20 p.m.

Phases of the Moon

First Quarter	on the 7th at.....	9:23 p.m.
Full Moon	on the 14th at.....	8:44 p.m.
Last Quarter	on the 21st at.....	11:17 a.m.
New Moon	on the 29th at.....	9:00 a.m.
Apogee	on the 3rd at.....	2:06 a.m.
Perigee	on the 15th at.....	4:06 p.m.
Apogee	on the 30th at.....	10:18 a.m.

The Planets for the 15th

MERCURY rises at 6:09 a. m. and sets at 6:39 p. m. The planet is too close to the Sun for observation.

VENUS rises at 7:52 a. m. and sets at 7:48 p. m. The Planet may be found in the western sky in the constellation of Virgo just after sundown.

MARS rises at 11:08 a. m. and sets at 10:34 p. m. At 9:00 p. m. the planet may be found in the western sky in the constellation of Virgo.

JUPITER rises at 11:33 a. m. and sets at 10:59 p. m. At 9:00 p. m. the planet may be found about 30° above the western horizon in the constellation of Libra.

SATURN rises at 7:20 p. m. on the 14th and sets at 6:58 a. m. on the 15th. At 9:00 p. m. the planet may be found very low in the eastern horizon in the constellation of Aquarius.

The Principal Bright Stars for 9:00 p. m.

North of the Zenith	South of the Zenith
Deneb in Cygnus	Altair in Aquila
Vega in Lyra	Formalhaut in Piscis Aus-
Arcturus in Bootis	tralis
	Antares in Scorpius

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ciation of what it is doing for Philip-
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PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

Vol. XXXII

AUGUST, 1935

No. 8 (328)

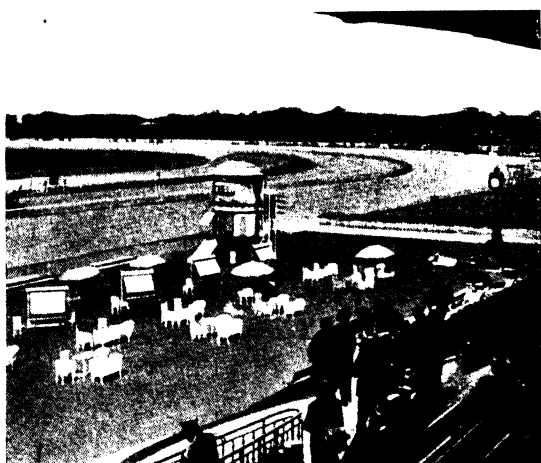


The River Beach of Buenos Aires

TransAndean
Railroad in
the Andes



Race Track
of the
Argentine Jockey Club



Buenos Aires
Yatch Club, harbor
in background



The Amazing
Argentina

Mindanao Through the Eyes of a Russian Artist



A Portrait



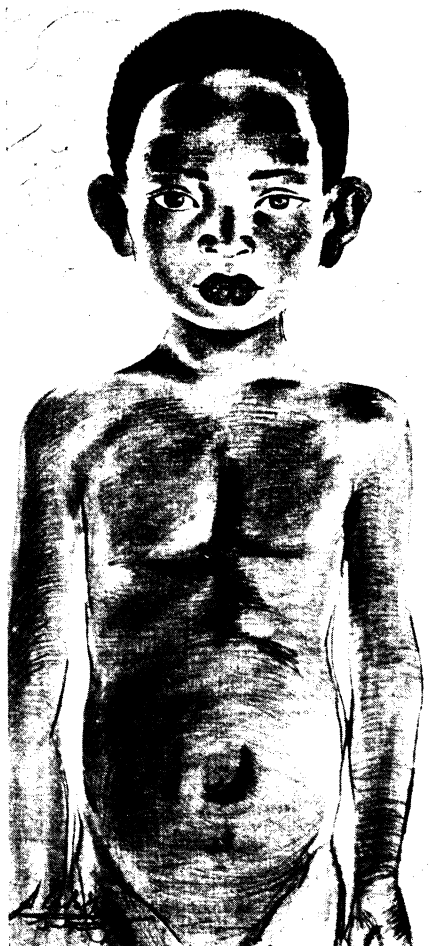
Blossoms of Jolo

Love and a Flute





Drowned in Memories



A boy
of
Sulu

White
Cockatoos
of Moroland





A Camera study
by Manuel Arellano

M o o r e d o n t h e B a n k s o f t h e P a s i g

Editorials

Senate-President Manuel L. Quezon's address delivered upon the occasion of his formal acceptance on July 20 of the

Mr. Quezon's Address nomination for President of the Commonwealth, was undoubtedly the finest in his long political career.



Simple and direct in style, and truly eloquent, responsible and conservative in tone, and comprehensive and wise in substance, it was an utterance of the highest type of forward-looking statesmanship. If Mr. Quezon is able to translate this address into action and to carry out his plans, an important step will have been taken toward the realization of the ideal of a strong and enduring Philippine Republic.

He pledged himself to uphold democratic principles and safeguard individual rights as guaranteed in the Constitution which he looks upon as "the expression of the sovereignty and of the aggregate will of the Filipino people". He promised an honest and efficient administration of the affairs of the government under a civil service régime in which merit and character alone will be the qualification for office. He expressed himself in favor of a simple and economical government, and promised to keep the budget in balance and maintain the credit of the government. He criticised the demagogues who have told the people that there will be no taxes except upon the rich and pointed out that it is the primary duty of citizens to contribute to the support of the government, adding, however that taxation which does not take into consideration the relative financial ability of the taxpayer is unjust. He declared himself in favor of a complete revision of the taxation system with the best technical advice available and promised to make a general reduction in the assessed value of real property in accordance with present price levels. He condemned the so-called pork-barrel system of allotting appropriations for public works as a waste of funds, and advocated the building of roads, schools, etc., in accordance with a carefully prepared plan systematically carried out.

He declared that he stands by the educational policy enunciated in the Constitution and held that the State is in duty bound to maintain "a complete and adequate system of public education", and said that his attention will be especially devoted to making it possible for every child to go to school, and that plans for adult citizenship training will also be carried out. He expressed the opinion

that the government should create a large number of scholarships for talented young men and women, so that poverty will not prevent their development. He said he is in favor of greater emphasis on vocational and agricultural training in the intermediate and high schools.

He spoke of the importance of administering justice without fear or favor, and of maintaining the confidence of the people in the courts, stating that it is necessary that the utmost care be taken in the selection of justices of the peace, especially, since the courts of these men are often the only tribunals accessible to the masses of the people, and he pledged himself to do everything in his power to maintain them free from political or other extraneous influences.

He stated that efforts should be made by the government to acquire the remaining large church estates and subdivide them into small lots for sale at a fair and just price to the tenants, and also declared that in certain place tenants are victims of unfair practices on the part of landlords which must be stopped.

He stated that fortunately there exists no sharp cleavage between labor and capital here, but that this is no proof that this will always be the case and he advocated that steps be taken to prevent the exploitation and oppression of the workers. He declared that our laborers received higher wages and are better protected in their rights than laborers in other Oriental countries, but stated that we must go farther in this direction. He declared himself as believing in the institution of private property, but contended that whenever property rights come in conflict with human rights, the former should yield to the latter. "Human life is the measure of all values and considerations of profit must give way to the supremacy of human existence".

He pointed out that "a change in the political status of a country always gives rise to fear and misgivings", and that "not only among Americans and foreigners, but even among a few Filipinos, the impending political changes caused anxiety as to the future". "There is no justification for these fears", he asserted. "I give assurance that peace, order, law, and justice will reign supreme under the Commonwealth, and that the rights of foreigners and nationals alike will be safeguarded. Existing investments, whether foreign or national, will receive every inducement to stay, and outside capital will be welcomed. We espe-

(Continued on page 408)

A fitting complement to Mr. Quezon's address was that of Mr. Osmeña, the vice-presidential candidate under the coalition, delivered on the same occasion. While Mr. Quezon spoke of the future, Mr. Osmeña outlined the history of the independence movement. He spoke of the early workers for Philippine emancipation—Rizal, Del Pilar, Ponce, Lopez Jaena, the Luna brothers, Pangiban, and others, and of the "tangible service rendered to the cause of our freedom by the obscure masses of the people", and by Andres Bonifacio, who stands "head and shoulders above the rest, the great hero of our contemporary history". He spoke of the "men of the revolution" setting up a "government of our own in Malolos". There was no direct mention of General Emilio Aguinaldo, (also at this time a candidate for the presidency of the Commonwealth), but declared: "The leaders of the Revolution unconditionally surrendered to and recognized American sovereignty", and, he went on, "as if this were not enough for the complete disaster of the popular ideals, the Federal Party proclaimed the annexation of the Philippines to the United States as a national aspiration".

Mr. Osmeña pointed out that America "pursued a liberal policy in her administration of our affairs, resolving to preserve the Philippines for the Filipinos and voluntarily assuming the moral obligation of giving them opportunity to participate in the government". However, he stated, there were misconceptions then current—"that the Filipinos were not prepared for a democratic government . . . , that there was no real homogeneous people . . . that they possessed no common, intelligent aspiration, and that if this existed, it certainly was not for independence. . . ."

"Thus it was", continued Mr. Osmeña, "that the people decided to launch their second revolution—the peaceful revolution which has brought us the Independence Law—by resuming in peace the work which was interrupted, at the same point where it was deserted . . . and embarking on a campaign of national revindication."

"The Cooper Act of 1902 gave birth to the representative system with the establishment of a popular Assembly vested with legislative powers . . ." On the strength of the statement in an official report of William Howard Taft, then Secretary of War, that the Philippine Assembly was a success, that body "considered it opportune to approve the first resolution declaring the actual capacity of the Filipino people for self-government and making of record the national aspiration for independence."

"In 1916 an organic act more liberal than the Cooper Law was approved, but in retaining the appointive Governor-General in face of the elective Legislature, the new Law established a duality of powers in the government, thus creating a source of serious conflicts. . . ."

Mr. Osmeña next reviewed the progress made in the Philippines during the ensuing period and stated that after "this vast work of national reconstruction had been completed and the existence of a stable government in the country had become an established fact, the offensive for freedom advanced with greater determination and vision to a new front, the United States. On the new battle-line were entrenched the parliamentary missions which had to overcome the systematic opposition or the indifference which

(Continued on page 408)

The emphasis both Mr. Osmeña and Mr. Quezon lay on the fact that the independence issue has been settled in favor of the contentions of the Filipinos for a third of a century, seems to promise a period that will be free from the political agitation that has done so much to retard development along any but political lines during past years, and the attention already being given to the economic problems of the country by Filipino leaders would seem to be bound to result in a period of comparatively rapid economic development despite the untoward economic conditions in other parts of the world.

Great increases in the export of our present money crops are probably not to be expected, although the efforts that will soon be directed toward establishing more obviously mutually advantageous trade relations between the Philippines and the United States will undoubtedly have a stimulating effect. The linking of the Philippines to the United States by air, indicated for the near future, will also have important economic results. Increased investments of local, American, and foreign capital, especially in our rapidly growing mining industry, and the building up of new local industries and markets, the carrying out of various colonization schemes, all these developments promise a return of more general prosperity.

The fact that the Filipino leaders are wise enough to understand the need for continued coöperation with the United States and are frank enough to say so, indeed making this a point to win in the important national elections, together with strong indications that United States leaders may be counted upon to meet the Filipino leaders half way, has done much to dissipate the fears and anxieties that have ruled here for many months, and confidence is being rapidly restored, in fact a feeling bordering on enthusiasm is becoming evident. It appears that the Commonwealth will shortly be inaugurated in a general atmosphere of hopefulness and good will. No one would have predicted this only a few months ago, and the credit is largely due to the wise statesmanship of the Filipino leaders.

Governor-General Frank Murphy is reported to have advised Mr. Harold M. Bixby, one of the executives of the Pan American Airways who has been in Manila for some time, that the company go ahead with its preparations for the inauguration of the trans-Pacific air service, despite the fact that the Legislature did not during its last short session approve the franchise asked for, expressing confidence that that body will act favorably when the session is resumed in September, and it is to be hoped that this advice will be acted upon.

The inauguration of the service had been set for late August or early September, and delay would have an unfortunate psychological effect as well as costing the Philippines the large gains that might otherwise be made as a result, especially, of the faster mail transport. It is not generally known, for instance, that the interest paid on the values of certain commercial documents in transit amounts to a very large total each year.



The drawing by Mr. Amorsolo reproduced on this page shows the peculiar American sailing ship of the nineteenth century known as the clipper, and one of the large Pan American transport planes that have been given the same name. The clipper ships might make as much as eighteen knots an hour and one ship established a record of 363 miles in one day. (Encyclopedia Britannica). The origin of the word is believed by some authors to come from the expression "going at a clip", i. e. moving swiftly. Smaller vessels, known as Baltimore clippers, were famous as privateers in the early wars of the United States, but the first large ship of the kind—the *Ann McKim* (494 tons)—was built in 1833, a little over a hundred years ago. The gold rush in California was responsible for the building of one hundred sixty clipper ships in four years, and they also played an important part in the China tea trade, as this commodity quickly loses its quality in the hold of a ship, and prizes were offered by merchants for the delivery at the earliest possible time of the first crop of the season. The opening of the Suez Canal and the improvement in steam-propelled boats put an end to these tea races. The clipper of the last century was a long, slender vessel, with a sharp, long bow, and with the three masts slanting backwards and carrying rectangular sails. With its cloud of sails, this graceful vessel was a "sheer delight to the eye",

and possessed that "peculiarly satisfying beauty which always belongs to the thing absolutely fitted for the purpose it is designed to fill". The majority of these ships were built in New England yards, and it is a satisfying thought that the great air clippers of today, equally graceful and capable of a speed of 180 miles an hour, are also American.

So much space has already been given to the addresses of Mr. Quezon and Mr. Osmeña in these columns, that it is not possible to give an adequate review here of another notable address delivered in Manila last month

Vice-Governor Hayden's Fine American governmental problems, Analysis of America's Problems deserves the largest possible attention,

especially in the United States. That an address of such significance and importance should be made here, ten thousand miles away from the national capital where these problems come to a focus, may well be a matter of local pride. Reference is made to the Fourth of July address of Vice-Governor J. R. Hayden.

Making no apology for discussing these problems here, as the "orderly and progressive readjustment of American life that is in progress concerns not only America, but the world, and . . . particularly the Philippines . . . [because] the destiny of these Islands is linked directly with that of the United States", our able Vice-Governor, recognized as one of the leading American political economists, pointed out the momentous changes that have taken place in the American economy since the writing of the Constitution. He showed that for more than a century, America's

"virgin land . . . offered an apparently inexhaustible field for individual and national expansion . . . a source of ever increasing wealth, on the whole evenly distributed and democratically subject to acquisition by personal effort . . . a unique economic basis for the application of the political principles of liberty and democracy as enunciated in the Declaration of Independence . . . and embodied in the Constitution of 1787. . . . American economic organization . . . was such that a political philosophy and organization that exalted the individual and the neighborhood and their rights was readily workable. A relatively small proportion of the political and economic problems of Nineteenth Century America were national in character. . . . The greater part were state and local. Relatively speaking, there existed a local self-sufficiency in food, in the materials of industry and commerce, in markets, in credit and finance."

"This state and local economic independence, which made political federalism possible," went on Mr. Hayden, however, "decreased proportionately to the development of the country and the utilization of its resources by the technique of modern industrial society. . . . The development of the natural resources of the United States entered a new phase about the end of the Nineteenth Century. It is significant that at about the same time the last of the vast public domain of the nation was opened for virtually free settlement. Since that time America has become essentially an industrial nation. A transformation far beyond the wildest imaginings of the original nation builders has occurred in the production and distribution of goods. . . . The individual American citizen and the local American group are no longer even moderately self-sufficient as to either the production, the distribution, or the consumption of goods. . . . Today the farmer must buy machinery, building materials, clothing, education, transportation.

(Continued on page 406)

The Amazing Argentine

By Marc T. Greene

MORE than four centuries ago a boatload of adventurous sailors from a little town in southern Spain skirted the lower coasts of South America, following close upon the heels of Magellan and da Gama, until they came to what seemed a vast inland sea. They sailed up it for two hundred miles, yet from either shore they were never able to discern the other. They concluded that it was without limits of length or breadth, possibly the long-sought passage to the fabulous Indies. But they explored no farther. Upon a stretch of flat, marshy land on the southern bank they established themselves in a small settlement which they named after the church at which they worshipped back in Spain, "La Ciudad della Nostra Señora de Buenos Aires," "The City of Our Lady of the Good Airs."



that presently should well and truly justify the sonorous title of the first Spaniards. Far-sighted men, many of them British, discerned the possibilities of this land of the richest soil in all the world, a land where, as they say in the Argentine, "you can bury a stone overnight and it will sprout by morning." Pioneers of empire from every land, determined men and competent, replaced the refugees and outlaws and soldiers of fortune. Selected cattle were brought from Europe, chiefly from Britain and Holland, to develop the herds upon the great *estancias* that today produce what is, beyond all manner of doubt, the finest beef in the world. Systematic planting of maize and wheat and other cereals commenced. Alfalfa was sown and the breeding of swine on a large scale undertaken. And among the first projects of the English was a railway system. It had its inception in 1854. Today it comprises more than 22,000 miles. It is British in every detail, one more monument to the pioneering enterprise of the race that always finishes what it undertakes.

Meanwhile there came into being the new City of the Good Airs. It seemed to take form like an Arabian Nights fable become fact. Its growth was a greater marvel than San Francisco's out of the chaos of '49, and today it is one of the wonders of the world. Upwards of two and a half million people comprise its population, and they are of the blood of every nation and race. It is as cosmopolitan as Shanghai, yet it possesses the culture of Europe. From the commencement primarily a mart of trade and still that, the Argentine capital has not failed to keep pace in cultural development with material expansion, and that is perhaps the outstanding impression it makes upon the discerning visitor. Here Nordic and Latin alike have brought their artistic values, determined that this huge metropolis should not grow up a mere monument to material achievement.

Here then in the far south, in the exact latitude of Auckland, New Zealand, is a city of Continental Europe, a city of cultural development equalled by few in the Western Hemisphere, of expansive and far-sighted design, of architectural beauty worthy of comparison with the Old World, of far-flung dimensions beyond all but two or three in either hemisphere, of Continental gaiety yet of British orderliness, of brilliance and commercial activity and material well-being.

Buenos Aires comprises almost a quarter of the population of the Argentine Republic, this country which is more than four-fifths as large as all of Europe including the British isles, yet populated by less than 12,000,000 as against 300,000,000 in Europe. Therein alone is revealed something of its vast resources and its incomputable potentialities. But we will go into that presently. Let us first glance a little farther at the wonderful capital, which in the thought of most foreigners is all that there is of the amazing Argentine.

(Continued on page 403)

Little existed there then to justify so romantic and gracious a name, nor did for three and a half centuries. The first settlement was abandoned, another established by other Spaniards and lost to the English years after in a fight in which the British general, Beresford, distinguished himself by capturing the city with only two thousand men. But England failed to back him up and the Spanish with their Indian allies regained it. In 1810 it declared its independence of Spain, the Spanish monarchy having been destroyed by the Continental wars. Upon the Restoration, Ferdinand VII determined to punish all the Spanish Americas for their "disloyalty," but with the aid of the great soldier, San Martin, who shares with Bolivar the glory of South America's successful struggle for freedom from Spanish despotism, the Argentine maintained its independence.

Now on the flats of the Plata, the "silver" river, there commenced to expand the future City of the Good Airs. And upon the fertile plains of the interior, the pampas, settled adventurers from all the world, even as they have been settling ever since. They bred horses from the basic Arab stock which the first Spaniards had brought over, they planted corn and wheat, and presently they commenced cattle-raising.

But the city itself was an ugly place, a settlement for purposes of trade only. It straggled across the flat country along and back from the "silver" river whose hue actually was, and still is, as saffron as the Yang Tsze Kiang's. The shores were so flat that no vessel could approach nearer than five miles, and everything had to be borne ashore in shallow lighters and then on the backs of men and horses. The city was one of shacks and tents and mud-and-thatch houses, and in summer when the temperature sometimes exceeded 100 and the atmosphere was as steamy as a Turkish bath, epidemics of many sorts swept the "mushroom" city whose character so markedly belied its name.

Then, and it was scarce three-quarters of a century ago, began the real development of this stupendous capital of the world's most promising land, the building of the place

Silent Seas

By Edilberto K. Tiempo

TWO days after the opening of school, we met. We met at about five minutes to seven just as she had crossed the little bridge near the Recreation Hall. She gave me a casual glance, but I looked at her longer than I should have. When we had passed each other, I wanted to look back to see if she looked as graceful when viewed from the rear as she was seen from the front. But I did not look back. Perhaps it was my man's pride. I can see her again on the campus or in the assembly, I thought.

About five minutes to seven the next morning we met again near the Recreation Hall, now before she had crossed the little bridge. We looked at each other for a brief moment and passed on. She was going to the Conservatory. I was going to the Science Building.

I had wanted to see if she was using makeup because the morning before, I had imagined she used it. And her long brows might have been shaved. This morning I saw that her brows were a natural endowment. I thought of her big black eyes which reminded one of long, dark nights which hide many things. But her eyes could not hide dark things. They were dreaming, idealistic eyes.

I did not see her the next morning at five minutes to seven near the Recreation Hall. I was a little late. But we met near the corner, not far from the Conservatory. A faint shadow of a smile fluttered from the corners of her lips. *You are late*, her smile seemed to say. I also smiled. Her smile was like a faint ripple on the surface of dark, tranquil water.

The following morning I reached the little bridge on time. She was just emerging from a path across the street, and was crossing the road to the campus. I told her in my smile, *You are late*. She understood me and answered, *Yes, I am*. Her smile was now more friendly.

I thought of the girl, tall, graceful. Big black eyes like dark nights. Brows like young moons. A half-formed smile that awaited beautiful revealments. I thought of lonely shores. Of a home by the sea where the winds gently blow. And flowers and a blue sky. And a gentle river. Of long, dark nights under purple stars.

I touched my hat when we met the next morning. She acknowledged my courtesy with a slight bow. But she did not smile. *We always meet here every morning*, she seemed to say with the slightest lift of her chin. *Yes, we do*, I answered. We passed on.

I thought of her chin. How it could lift at the slightest



angle, and yet tell that she was proud; she did not want me to think she wanted to meet me some minutes to seven near the Recreation Hall every morning.

The next morning I did not meet her because I did not want to. I also had some pride. I had thought the way she did. I had waited to read her thoughts in the lift of her chin. I should not have waited.

I went to school fifteen minutes before seven.

About five minutes to seven the first morning of the following week I saw her coming from the little bridge. Although she was not looking at me, I knew she had seen me coming. But before we met, I had turned into Millard Lane. I did not know that she looked at me, but I seemed to feel her eyes upon my back. I wanted to walk gracefully, but the thought of her eyes made me feel awkward.

I did not pass her the next morning because I took Millard Lane again. As I made the turn, she looked at me. *Why?* she questioned. I did not answer her. I wanted to lift my chin at the slightest angle as she had, but I did not know how. With my back towards her I felt like a fool.

The next morning I did not see her. And the next, and the next. One week, two weeks, then three. I always took the old route, but she was not going that way any more, or, if she did, she went to school very much earlier than five minutes to seven.

Then one beautiful morning I saw her coming down the old path. She had seen me coming although she pretended she had not. Millard Lane was ten meters from me. I felt a queer tumult within. I asked myself: Shall I take it, or not? Five meters from Millard Lane. I shall take Millard, I decided. *To let you see!* Five steps from Millard—three steps—one.

But she saw me pass by Millard Lane. She dropped her eyes to the ground. Four meters from me she looked up at me. *You did not take Millard, why?* I did not know how to answer her. She understood I did not know how to answer her. She smiled, not now a half-formed, but nearly a full smile.

A FRIEND has told me that Angela comes from Suluan. Suluan is not found on an ordinary map. It is a very small island in the Pacific, forty-three kilometers southeast of Samar. Her father is a lighthouse keeper there. I do not know whether Angela knows my name and the place where I come from. But I hope to tell her soon.

The Soul

By Josue Rem. Siat

THIS very quintessence
Of being,
Now God's... now man's... now God's again...
This beautiful Thing
Beyond mortal decay or mortal sin,
Is an instrument

Divinely conceived and attuned,
Whose chords respond to the touch
Of sweetness or beauty,
Of sorrow or pain,
With vibrations audible
Only to God.

Rota Days

By H. G. Hornbostel

Illustrated by the Author

THE ancient quarry described in the June issue of the Philippine Magazine being ten kilometers from the village, and it being necessary to clear the jungle in order to take photographs, etc., I looked about for a camping place in the open nearby. As I had no tent or other equipment for camping, I was at a loss as to what to do. Not relishing the thought of hiking twenty kilometers a day with a large camera and other impedimenta, I explained the situation to Juan and his men. Rota has only one village—a village without a name, it simply being called *songsong*, which means “village” in the Chamorro tongue—and the people never remain out in the country overnight, so that there are no houses or even shelters at the small outlying plantations.

One of the natives spoke up and said that we were not far from a cliff that falls steeply from the top of the plateau to the sea, and that in the face of this cliff there is a large cave which could be entered through an opening on the landward side. Delighted to hear this, I asked to be taken to this cave as it was already late afternoon, and I was tired and hungry, and anxious to establish a base of operations nearby. The party started off and sure enough, after hacking our way for no more than a

quarter of a kilometer we reached the entrance of the cave which is only some six feet high by fifteen broad. We saw that it widens out into several large chambers filled with stalactites and stalagmites. From these chambers passages lead to smaller chambers in which we heard the chirping of untold thousands of bats.

All was darkness with the exception of the light from the landward entrance, but after a few moments we saw in front of us a dim glow of light for which we headed. This light came from the opening in the face of the cliff, and we found the mouth to be ideal as a dry, snug, and cool camping place. The floor was smooth and level limestone, and just outside a very steep, narrow, but passable trail led to the base of the cliff.

While I enjoyed the view of the adjacent coast line with its rugged cliffs bathed in the sunset glow, my men began to forage for their evening meal. Two of them started down the cliffs to catch *langusta* (large, clawless lobsters) in the crevices of the reefs below, and the other men proceeded landward to hunt *paniqui*, the large fruit-bat or flying fox. They had brought a large net, similar to the net used by entomologists, only five times larger and stronger.

I, being left alone, and thanking my lucky stars that these men had lost their fear for this tabooed locality due to my explaining to them just what the *trinchera taotaomona* (the quarry) signified, I cheerfully prepared our camp site for the night.

I had only enough canned food with me for myself so that when the hunting and fishing parties returned with ten bats and with many lobsters, I was greatly pleased. Preparations for the evening meal began at once and both

bats and lobsters were boiled together in an old iron pot which had been cached at the base of the cliff. The men then sat down and thoroughly enjoyed their feast. I ate some of the lobster, but none of the bat for the latter had been cooked with hide, hair, and entrails intact. I have often eaten paniqui but only after they had been skinned and cleaned and then fried as one would fry chicken. Prepared in this way they make a delicious dish.

The men after their crude but satisfying meal showed all the reactions of well-being and bodily comfort which courses through one's body at such times, and prepared for the night. Dry wood had been collected, a fire built near the cave's entrance for warmth and light, and soon these children of nature



“Bats—like a ghostly, quivering pillar of smoke...”

were ready for sleep.

I dozed off first and was awakened some time later by the noise made by one of the party apparently driving stakes around the entrance of the cave. Still later, wishing to relieve myself, I arose and walked to the entrance, stubbing and badly bruising my toes against the stakes which, on close scrutiny, proved to be a line of crude wooden crosses. My companions believed in Jesus Christ but also in the power of evil ancestral spirits, and so in order to take no chances they had erected these Christian symbols against all evil.

Right here, I should have reasoned thus—it's just too bad that I stubbed my toes, but after all my men are not to blame. In order to blame them, it would first be necessary to enlighten them, and I haven't the time for that. But unfortunately, as proved by subsequent events, the voice of reason was too weak; I took the crosses and like a child, to avenge my bruised toes, hurled them down and over the five-hundred foot cliff. Replenishing the fire, I noticed that it seemed to have prevented the bats from swarming out into the night with the result that just beyond the

(Continued on page 400)

A Short Cycle of Cathay

By Alice Franklin Bryant

Higher Education on Civilization Street

YEARS ago during the hottest season of the year scholars flocked to Canton, and each one was locked into a small cell for several days to write his examination. Many of them failed in their examinations. Some died in the tiny cells. But those who passed were eligible for government positions in which they garnered wealth and honor.



When Western education was introduced, these rows of cells were torn down. Only two or three remain in the school gardens as a curiosity of the past. The bricks from the demolished cells were used in the buildings of the Government Higher Normal Street. Where hollow chested scholars used to foregather, primary school children are studying their lessons aloud, and middle school and college boys are playing ball and holding political meetings.

At the time I was there there were more than two thousand enrolled, most of them in the primary and middle school departments. In the college classes about three hundred and fifty were enrolled; and it was in the latter that I taught. Although the school was co-educational, there was only a handful of women students. I had only two of them in two of my five classes. Fully half of my students were older than I. And, due to the custom of Chinese parents to marry their children at the age of seventeen or eighteen, if they can possibly afford it, about half of them were married.

However, when I entered the class room these contemporaries of mine always rose in a body and bowed to me. This is a custom that makes a teacher feel rather exalted. But it seems to me that there is a certain element of hokey in it, for in no other country in the world do students presume so far in interfering with the management of the schools and even of the country, and in many cases they have roughly handled unpopular teachers. But no cause for friction happened to arise in my classes, and I found the work enjoyable as the students were alert, eager to learn, and most of them were bright.

I had them write their names in the Chinese ideographs on their papers and went over them with my Chinese teacher so that I would be sure to get the pronunciation correct. But I noticed numbers, also, written on the papers, and one boy suggested that it would be easier for me to call on the members of the class by number. Except for an American who taught conversation four hours a week, I was the only foreign teacher in the school. One day I visited a conversation class and found that my compatriot was calling on "boy number six" to recite, and "boy number twenty-seven", and never bothered about learning names.

The course in English phonetics put me in a slightly embarrassing situation. The use of the international phonetic alphabet made me no trouble, as I was accustomed to using it for French phonetics. But the textbook was written from an altogether Oxfordian viewpoint, while I have never made any attempt to speak anything except a plain, garden variety of English that originated somewhere south of St. Louis. So I would say to the class, "An

educated Englishman would pronounce the word thus, in which case it should be transcribed into these phonetic symbols;" writing them on the board, "But you will find that most Americans pronounce it so, in which case you should transcribe it into the symbols this way. I don't care which of

these two pronunciations you use so long as you are absolutely consistent about it." And, for my part, I blithely and consistently continued speaking as I always had from my childhood days.

Most of the students lived in the dormitories at the school. Tuition and room were free to all, and board was free to all the college students except the freshmen. Indeed, if one did not board at school, he was given by the government five dollars a month with which to buy his food.

Even so, the government was becoming less bountiful with its students. When it first opened the Western style school, the people were skeptical of this new-fangled education. Therefore, to fill the new schools, the government offered free tuition, room, board, books, uniforms, servants, and eight taels a month for spending money. A barber was engaged to comb the students' hair. And twice a month examinations were given with cash prizes for those who made the highest grades. Modern education now enjoys such prestige that it is no longer necessary to offer these inducements.

Hymn tunes played on small, portable organs pervaded the atmosphere at the normal school; and the band played "Nearer My God to Thee" at a ball game. Western music had come through missionary sources. But the general attitude at the school was not pious. Most of the students professed to identify all religion with superstition and thought it had no place in modern life.

I was told that they were interested in free love. However, I do not know whether this was generally true, as they never mentioned the subject to me; although, whenever the occasion arose, they did ask me all manner of questions from matters of politics and religion to whether I really did comb my hair every day. Many were, indeed, emphatic in condemning the Chinese marriage customs. One boy, in a theme, complained bitterly that he had been married so young to an ignorant village girl in whom he was not interested. "The reason is," he added, "that the people are barbarians!" I found it refreshing to come across this after the common linking of the term *barbarian* with the adjective *Western*.

After teaching my classes at the normal school I usually walked home, most of the way through new, wide streets or "horse roads". These wide streets have their disadvantages, as they are often hot and dusty and noisy—the continual honking of automobiles drowning the cries of street vendors and the *heya hoa* of the men and women carrying heavy burdens on shoulder poles. However, by the time my classes were finished, the heat and glare had abated, and I always found my homeward way interesting. Children in the street cried, "Foreign devil woman!" in friendly fashion, or shouted another sentence which might be tran-

slated freely, "You big, rich guy, give me some money!"

In Canton a foreign man attracted little attention, but a foreign woman still seemed to be a curiosity. If I stopped on the street to buy a few persimmons or oranges, so many people would gather to watch the transaction, that a policeman would barge up to disperse the crowd.

The Study of Chinese and Other Diversions

A STUDENT or teacher in China may carry a seemingly heavy schedule, and yet do comparatively little work. There are four reasons for this: holidays, student political meetings, strikes, and war.

As for holidays, from the opening of school in September until wars and rumors of wars caused schools to close in January, we had holidays to celebrate the Moon Festival, Independence Day, Confucius' Birthday, return of the army from Kwangsi, "Double Night", Day of the Union of North and South—although at that time North and South were *not* united—Revolt of Yunnan, and three days for Western New Year. If the schools had not closed, we would have had a longer vacation at Chinese New Year. Some of these holidays were not on the school calendar, but the students and teachers simply absented themselves unanimously from class on those days. The anniversary of the Revolt of Yunnan coincided with Christmas Day.

Just before Christmas the Chinese editor of the English language paper announced on his front page that all teachers and pupils of government schools and all government employees would be celebrating the Revolt of Yunnan; while all foreigners, Chinese Christians, and Chinese connected with Mission institutions would be celebrating the birthday of the Prince of Peace. As for him, he was enough of a Christian to enjoy a holiday as much as anyone, so the paper would suspend publication for two days, one to celebrate the Revolt of Yunnan and one to celebrate Christmas.

In the same paper appeared a page of timely advertisements. They announced: "'Fear not: behold!' If visiting Canton, do not be afraid of not having a home. Come to the Oriental Hotel." "'Bring you tidings of great joy'. We shall in the years to come serve you with best goods at most reasonable price." "'Shall be to all people.' The Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company is a Chinese company offering Chinese products to all people at home or abroad." "'The Great Light shone around about them'. The great light is the true light, and Chen Kwong [a department store] means true light." "'The Wise men from the East'. Tung Shaan means East Mountain. Be wise and buy your lot early in Tung Shaan."

While I was in Canton the students were not addicted to political meetings, but afterwards for at least a year or so they spent half their time on political meetings, parades, and demonstrations, and rarely had time to attend classes.

Student strikes are exceedingly common in China, the young people being easily led—usually in the wrong direction. None occurred in the schools in which I was teaching. But I had taught only one day at the Normal School when I found myself a striker! The teachers in that school went on strike because their salary was badly in arrears, and for three weeks there were no classes in the school. Meanwhile the students continued to live in the dormitories, studying or amusing themselves as they pleased. No one knew how long the strike would last, and comparatively few went home to visit their parents, wives, and babies.

War and "political conditions" have been the most serious hindrances to education in China. Taken all together these various interruptions seriously lower educational standards. The worst examples of lowered standard

(Continued on page 398)

Ballad of a Mother's Heart

By Jose La Villa Tierra

THE night was dark, for the moon was young,
And the stars were asleep and rare;
The clouds were thick, yet Youth went out
To see his Maiden fair.

"Dear One," he pleaded as he knelt
Before her feet, in tears,
"My love is true; why have you kept
Me waiting all these years?"

The maiden looked at him, unmoved,
It seemed, and whispered low:
"Persistent Youth, you have to prove
By deeds your love is true."

"There's not a thing I would not do
For you, Beloved," said he.
"Then go," said she, "to your mother dear,
And bring her heart to me."

Without another word, Youth left
And went to his mother dear,
And ope'd her breast and took her heart—
He did not shed a tear!

Then back to his Maiden fair he ran,
Unmindful of the rain;
But his feet slipped and he fell down
And loud he groaned with pain.

Still in his hand he held the price
That would win his Maiden's hand;
And he thought of his mother dear—
So kind, so sweet, so fond.

And then he heard a voice, not from
His lips, but all apart:
"Get up," it said, "were you hurt, Child?"—
It was his mother's heart.

Secrets of the Barrio Fisherman

By Maximo Ramos

JUST as the barrio farmer has his planting "secrets", so the barrio fisherman has secrets of his own. Often, indeed, the barrio farmer and the barrio fisherman are one and the same man, and is acquainted not only with secrets insuring success in farming and fishing, but in stock-raising, house-building, and gambling. With all these secrets known to him, the wonder grows that he is not more successful than he usually is!



A good day to go fishing is also the day following a night during which the moon showed a halo, or when a cock crowed in the neighborhood about supper time. These are two signs of plentiful waters.

Lucky Charms

There are a number of valuable charms known to the fisherman. Most common of them is the bill of the *bideng*, a small species of Kingfisher which is indeed a king fisher. He catches the poor bird—it must be full-grown and alive—and cuts off the tip of its bill, about a third of its total length, and then sets it free. He keeps the tip of the bill in a pouch and he has but to touch his hook with it to catch plenty of fish.

If, some day, upon raising his hook out of the water, he discovers the eye of a fish sticking to it and nothing else, he blesses his stars for his luck. He has but to touch this eye to the hook when he baits it. The fish will bite and will be held fast.

In the Easter night religious procession, a figure of the dead Christ, in a lighted glass coffin set on a black-painted carriage is pulled through the streets. After the procession it is taken into the church and the foot end of the coffin is opened, whereupon the villagers, one after another, kiss the feet of the effigy over which a strong perfume has been sprinkled. The perfume bottle, with some of the perfume remaining, is hidden by the sacristan somewhere beside the holy figure. If, without purposely trying to find this bottle and without any apparent movements, some fortunate one among the devout takes hold of it, he brings it home in triumph. He has merely to wet his hook with this perfume when he goes out, so he believes, to be assured of a plentiful catch.

Sometimes the fisherman catches a large fish in the stomach of which he finds one or more hooks. He does not throw such a hook away, but ties it to the end of a stout line, for he believes that it will secure for him more and larger fish than a hook obtained in the ordinary manner.

The ordinary *paltat* or cat-fish is dark in color, but on rare occasions the fisherman catches a white one. This he does not kill, for it is a lucky fish. He keeps it in a jar of water, changing the water and feeding it frequently enough to keep it alive. Whenever the fish is unusually active, he believes that it is telling him to go fishing at once and anticipates coming home beneath the weight of a big catch.

Good and Bad Omens

If the fisherman in his sleep dreams of fighting or killing a dog, he considers it an omen of good fishing luck; also when he dreams of having been bitten by a snake. On the other hand, if he happens to sneeze on starting out on a fishing trip, he believes luck will be against him. Other bad omens are his recalling after he has gone down the ladder of his house that he has forgotten something; his meeting with a woman rather than a man first; his happen-

Lucky Materials

The fisherman usually makes his traps of bamboo. For this purpose he prefers to use bamboo from a clump in which some bird has built its nest or which harbors other forms of animal life—lizards, snakes, rats, even black ants. Other lucky types of bamboo come from clumps that lean over a trail or against another clump, clumps that stand highest in the grove; those in which the leaves form clusters at the top; and finally those bamboo stalks which contain one or more joints of a strikingly different length than the joints above or below. He believes he will catch more fish in a trap made of these kinds of bamboo.

For his nets and lines he prefers indigo as a dye, believing that this muddles the heads of the fish, causing them to be easier caught.

Lucky Times

He does not hurry with his lines. He doesn't buy a hook and prepare his line and walk straightway to the water. He keeps his new hooks immersed in wine for a few days before he uses them, and afterwards he never neglects to wet his hooks with wine each time he goes out. This he believes will protect his hooks from the spell of the mischievous and thievish sprites which he knows as *Kiba-an*.

There are lucky and unlucky days for fishing. He never begins work on a trap or net or line on the day following a cloudy night. He waits for a starry night, when the moon is full, and is adorned with a halo. After such a night his preparations will ensure a successful catch.

There are however certain days which are lucky regardless of the state of the weather the night before. These are Good Friday, Easter, and "Judas Monday" which is the first Monday in August. Early in the morning of Good Friday or Easter, the fisherman cuts down the bamboo he wishes to use for constructing his traps and also procures the twine for his nets, and his hooks and lines. These he then buries in the street along which the religious procession will pass that evening, or under one of the arches leading toward the booth where the scene of the Resurrection will be enacted. After the procession or the performance, he digs the material up and starts to work. Judas Monday, however, is just as lucky and is preferred by him as there are no religious observances to take up his time.

Of the seven days in the week, he believes that Sunday is the luckiest for him for he says that it is then that the sprites that inhabit the fishing holes are temporarily deprived of their evil power by the mass performed on that day.

Continued on page 397.

Mang Julian: Elector

By Francisco C. Cleto

MANG JULIAN: elector; and friend of the Governor, I should add, considering Mang Julian said so himself.

They were gathered—Mang Julian and the barrio political wiseacres—at their usual hang-out, Inso's barber shop. In a barrio like Sabang, the barber shop is not merely a barber shop, but the civic, political, gossip, and recreation center, as well.

The sun had long dropped from the vertical, but the day was still annoyingly warm.

Inso was cutting Tekio's month-growth of hair. Doro and Siso were absorbed in a game of *dama*. Mang Julian sat there fanning himself. The shop was silent save for the muffled "trressek-trressek" of the scissors.

The silence was not to last for long, however. Mang Julian cleared his throat and everyone knew what to expect. The now sleepy Tekio, not desiring to be disturbed, tried to head off Mang Julian's speech with a long-drawn "ho-hum". To no avail.

"I will vote for Governor Polido's reelection," Mang Julian announced, pausing to note the effect of his words, which, indeed, were surprising.

But the others were not slow to understand and to put two and two together. Governor Polido, rabid "pro"; Mang Julian, allegedly rabid "anti"! If Mang Julian was going to vote for Governor Polido, well, they thought they knew what had made Mang Julian come to that decision. Inso went to the door and spat, the buyo-reddened saliva quickly sinking into the thick dust. Tekio emitted another "ho-hum" and shifted his body in the chair. Doro and Siso merely straightened their backs and continued playing.

Mang Julian was on to his friends. He said: "I know what you are thinking about my decision to vote for Governor Polido. But I'm telling you, it is not his wine and cigars—nor his back-slapping—that got me. Though I do not deny we had some drinks in his house in town last night and I went home richer by five cigars in my pocket. No. It is rather the Governor's open-mindedness that won me." (Here the bolder Tekio cleared his throat loudly. "Ehem," he said.)

"I never knew the Governor as I know him now," Mang Julian continued. "He is most fair-minded and amiable. Imagine me expounding to him my views, and he simply nodding and smiling. He did not say much. He did not contradict me. He listened to me, nodding and nodding, all smiles. And how well I did talk!"

Mang Julian paused. His audience was attentive, and he was pleased.

He resumed: "I think in the end I convinced the Governor with my anti-HHC arguments. But he won me with his personality. And when it finally comes to voting, what do arguments matter? It is the person of the candidate which counts, I say. We vote for the man, don't we?"

Thus Mang Julian talked and talked. About the Governor and their newly formed friendship.



In the meantime Inso had finished cutting Tekio's hair and Doro and Siso had stopped their game. The company prepared to disperse, Doro saying he had a carabao to catch, while Tekio said he had promised Candido they would have some cock-fight practice that afternoon.

"Only one thing more, my friends, before we part," said Mang Julian. "Governor Polido has named me his political leader number one in this barrio. It is up to me, he said, to get him a satisfactory majority, if not an overwhelming one. And I'll try my best if only for the sake of our friendship. I therefore count upon your votes, my friends, and those of your relatives and others you can convince. The Governor will be grateful to you. He will not forget. I shall have a special word with him for you."

They sallied forth out of the barber shop: Tekio, Doro, and Siso taking one direction, and Mang Julian taking another. Inso, at the door of his shop, inquired casually:

"Are you doing anything this afternoon, Mang Julian?"

"Nothing," answered the Governor's friend. "But tonight I am going to town to keep an appointment with the Governor at his house. I think we will discuss political matters. I will tell you what transpires at our conference."

"We envy you of the wine you will drink tonight in the Governor's house, Mang Julian," said Tekio. "But we will be content with a cigar each, if you will bring them for us."

"Oh, yes," promised Mang Julian.

Tekio, Doro, and Siso smiled. Inso winked at them.

When the election returns announced the fact of Governor Polido's reelection, Mang Julian was among the first who sent in their congratulations—no, Mang Julian delivered his in person. He also attended the banquet given in honor of the Governor. As a proof he came home very drunk. And he had a box of cigars for his friends.

After the election, the barrio of Sabang settled down once more to normal life, but not Mang Julian. Not for a minute forgetting that the Governor was his personal friend, and knowing his appointment as Barrio Lieutenant was only a matter of time now, he allowed himself a certain amount of importance. He sported a new rattan cane whenever he showed himself outside his house, and whenever he gave an opinion, he took it for granted that it would give finality to a discussion.

Mang Julian was not the same man any more, even to his friends. Inso, the barber, was the first to speak of it to the others: "You should have seen how he handed me my fee yesterday," he said, "And he gave me twenty-five centavos instead of the usual twenty".

This was how Mang Julian stood in the barrio until matters came to a head one day. It happened that a carabao belonging to Mang Julian had strayed and entered the rice seedbed of his neighbor Justo. The sprouting seedlings were trampled into the mud, and Justo asked Mang Julian to pay for the damage. Mang Julian disclaimed any responsibility, saying the fault was not his.

"You should build stronger fences," he told Justo.

"But it is your carabao that has done the damage."

"That does not alter the case. It might have been anybody's carabao."

Justo went home very angry. Next morning, Mang Julian's own seedbed looked as if it had been the stamping ground of a herd of carabaos,—which it really had been, and Mang Julian knew whose carabaos.

With vengeance in his heart Mang Julian came down upon Justo, and according to the latter's story, without any preliminaries struck him over the head with the rattan cane. Justo had backed away, found a piece of bamboo, and in the end Mang Julian came off the worse, and was forced to spend a week in the provincial hospital.

Mang Julian's ire can be imagined. He literally escaped from the hospital to see his friend, the Governor, the sooner, to bring down that worthy's wrath on the head of the unfortunate upstart, Justo. He went directly to the Governor's office in the Provincial Government building. The Governor was there but just then very busy. He was told to wait by the secretary. So he waited. He waited and waited. Near twelve o'clock the Governor's secretary came out. The Governor could not see Mang Julian now. Would he care to come back tomorrow?

Next morning Mang Julian came back. But the same thing happened. He waited for a long time only to be told again that the Governor could not see him. "Very pressing" matters were occupying him. Tired of this, Mang Julian decided to go to see the Governor at his house the next day.

He was met at the door by the Governor's wife. Yes, the Governor was in, but asleep. Would Mang Julian state his business so the Governor could be advised of it when he awoke? Yes?

So Mang Julian told the Governor's wife what had happened to him and what he wanted the Governor to do.

The Governor's wife was very sympathetic. Yes she would tell the Governor. She asked Mang Julian to come back that evening. He would be able to see the Governor personally then.

When Mang Julian came back at about seven o'clock, the Governor's wife was very sorry. Her husband had just gone out to fill an engagement. She knew what trouble Mang Julian had gone through, but, could he come again some other time?

Mang Julian turned to go. The Governor's wife closed the door. But Mang Julian did not go immediately. He stood thinking for a while on the porch.

"Has he gone?" came a voice from behind the door.

Mang Julian was startled. Why, it was Governor Polido's voice—Governor Polido whose wife had just told him that he had gone out to fill an engagement.

Mang Julian moved toward the door to knock again. But his hand never touched it. For suddenly, everything became clear to him. In a flash he understood all.

"Never again; never again," he told the stars as he slowly, brokenly wended his way home—Mang Julian, the friend of the Governor.

Night In A Small Town

By C. Faigao

HERE only the thin wind
The deep silence mars;
Here night seems always
Spread thick with stars.

I muse by my window,
And a child am I
Beneath roof of nipa,
Beneath palm of sky.

The dark roofs are coffins
Neath heaven's blue bowl;
The winds fling black dirges
And the late dogs howl.

The tree-tops quiver
Spell mystery, fear;
Above them is splendor
And beauty austere.

O night for the going
Of me on the tide!
With Beauty above me,
And Death by my side!

Poems

By Angela Manalang Gloria

THERE are so many poems in my head
All wanting to be seen,
And some are bright in silver lace,
And some are plumed with green.

The gay and lovely ones pirouette
Like dancers in my mind,
And others, frail and wistful nuns,
Tread somberly behind.

The madcap inspirations, bent
On flinging stars about,
Contrive to break away before
I know that they are out;

While the ambitious fancies, dressed
In proud, immortal white,
Look upwards all the time—and so
They never come out right.

But all of them, however perfect
In my mind's retreat,
Appear bewildered when released,
And oh, so incomplete.

Christ as an Historical Figure

By the Rev. Henry L. Irwin, S. J.

WHY is Christ practically ignored by Roman historians of his own day? If such a figure existed, and if he occupied the center of the stage in Jerusalem as the Evangelists say he did, how is it there is not extant an account of his life and dramatic death, reported by letter to the Roman Emperor? The silence of secular history seems to point to only one conclusion: that Christ as an historical character made so little impression in his own day that secular history did not deem Him worthy of notice.

First of all, in examining this question which periodically pops up as an argument against Christianity in rationalistic and atheistic literature, let us see just what contemporary history contains about Christ. We are not concerned here with historical references to Christianity, for of those there is an abundance from the end of the first century and onwards, but we are interested in historical data bearing upon Christ as a personality, his activities and influence. Of course we have the narratives of the Evangelists and of St. Paul which are more minute than any other history of antiquity. In their accounts we learn of Christ intimately, we see and feel his personality as if he lived to-day. These documents stand out as the best authenticated works in all history. No other history has been subjected to so much scrutiny nor so carefully preserved from interpolation. Especially the four great Pauline Epistles (Rom., Gal.; I and II Cor.) can hardly be overestimated by the student of Christ's life; they have at times been called the "fifth gospel"; their authenticity has never been assailed by serious critics; their testimony is also earlier than that of the Gospels, at least most of the Gospels; it is the more valuable because it is incidental and undesigned; it is the testimony of a highly intellectual and cultured writer, who had been the greatest enemy of Jesus, who writes within twenty-five years of the events which he relates.



But what about secular history? What does that tell us of Christ? The non-Christian sources for the historical truth of the Gospel account of Jesus Christ, are both few and polluted by hatred and prejudice. We need not delay over a writing entitled the "Acts of Pilate", which must have existed in the second century (Justin, "Apol." I, 35) and must have been used in pagan schools to warn boys against the belief of the Christians ("Euseb. Hist. Eccl." I, IX; IX, V); nor need we inquire into the question whether there ever existed any authentic census tables of Quirinus. We possess at least the testimony of the Roman historian, Tacitus (A. D. 54-119). "Nero, in order to stifle the rumor (as if he himself had set Rome on fire), ascribed it to those people who were hated for their wicked practices, and called by the vulgar Christians: these he punished exquisitely. The author of this name was Christ, who, in the reign of Tiberius, was brought to punishment by Pontius Pilate the procurator."

Another Roman writer who shows his acquaintance with Christ is Suetonius (A. D. 75-160) who wrote of Christ (Chrestus) as a Jewish insurgent who stirred up sedition against Rome under the reign of Claudius. (A. D. 41-54)

Of greater importance is the letter of Pliny the Younger to the Emperor Trojan (about A. D. 61-115), in which the Governor of Bithynia consults his imperial majesty as to how to deal with the Christians living within his jurisdiction. Christianity here appears no longer as a religion of criminals, as it does in the texts of Tacitus and Suetonius; Pliny acknowledges the high moral principles of the Christians, admires their constancy in the Faith which he appears to trace back to their worship of Christ. Describing the Christians he says: "they were wont, on a stated day, to meet together before it was light, and to sing a hymn to Christ, as to a god, and to oblige themselves by a sacrament not to do anything that was ill."

(Continued on page 394)

God's Hand

By Manuel E. Buenafe

IN one cupped Hand
God holds man.

Why should man
strive to pierce
the void beyond
this citadel?

Within—there is love,
beauty, strife, life;
without—dark chaos.

Why attempt
Futility?

In His Hand
God holds man.

Abbreviations in Written Tagalog

By E. Arsenio Manuel

THIS article treats of abbreviations in written Tagalog as opposed to the natural, or "euphonic" abbreviations, as Professor H. O. Beyer of the University of the Philippines terms them, which were developed in oral speech long before the ancient Filipinos learned to write.



To the casual student of Philippine languages, Tagalog abbreviations hardly exist. Tagalog grammars and dictionaries do not list, nor even mention, them, and indeed their appearance is very recent as Tagalog periodicals seem to show. In *El Pasig*, a Spanish-Tagalog publication (1862-1863) and the first newspaper to print a native language, and in *Diariong Tagalog*, the first real Tagalog daily (1882), we do not find abbreviations in use except to a very limited extent,—and these being Spanish abbreviations in fact. It was not until the outbreak of the Philippine revolution that quite a number appeared, and most of these are now obsolete. Tagalog abbreviations are probably not half a century old. The majority of the abbreviations enumerated in this article were conceived during the American régime and the present century.

Besides the two periodicals already mentioned, the following were consulted in the preparation of the list of abbreviations discussed: *El Heraldo de la Revolución*, *Muliḡ Pagsilaḡ*, *Taliba*, *Pagkakaisa*, *Mabuhay*, *Liwayway*, *Sampaguita*, and various Tagalog novels. The reader will no doubt encounter some abbreviations not included here, and it should be said that this article is not intended to be exhaustive. A few were intentionally discarded.

Names of proper places are often abbreviated. K. P. stands for *Kapuluang Pilipinas* (Philippine Islands). S. P., used at the close of the Spanish régime until the early part of the twentieth century, is its other form, meaning *Sankapuluang Pilipinas* (Philippine Archipelago). Bdo. (Binondo), and Samp. (Sampalok), are well known districts of the City of Manila. It would appear, however, that Binondo is a Spanish corruption, the real Tagalog name being Binondok, which might properly be abbreviated, Bdk. Many names of provinces are shortened. For instance, Tay. stands for Tayabas; Bul., Bulakan; Bat., Batangan; B. E., Bagong Esiha, that is, Nueva Ecija Tagalized. Since several provincial names are Spanish in origin, they need not be given here. The names of towns are often abbreviated in the dailies: Big. for Bigan (Vigan); Kab. for Kabanatuan (Cabanatuan); Mal. for Malolos. The letters V and C do not exist in Tagalog as in the great majority of Philippine languages, which explains the slight orthographic changes. By lal. is meant *lalawigan*, province.

Among associations the best known is the revolutionary K.K.K., which represents *Kataastaasan Kagalang-galang na Katipunan Ng Mga Anak Ng Bayan* (Highest and Most Respectable Association of the Sons of the People), or more popularly the Katipunan. While this is only locally known, the American K.K.K. (Ku Klux Klan)

has attained such world-wide notoriety as to warrant mention in English dictionaries. Both are secret societies. The Katipunan's progenitor, the Liga Filipina, less known, was intended by its founder, José Rizal, to be contracted thus: L. F. This is Spanish, however. *Kapisanan*, the

Tagalog term for association, is itself written kap. in short. The Spanish word *compañía* is *kampanya* Tagalized, but may be correctly translated as *Kasama*, Ka.

Pang. is *pangulo* shortened. The writer has found instances where it is also used to stand for *pangalawa* (ng), that is, second or vice; and for *pangkalahatan*(g), main or general, as in pang.tang. (general or main office). Where P is capitalized, it becomes Pangasinan (one of the provinces). The word *kinatawan* (agent, representative), on the other hand, is abbreviated in three ways: kin., kint., and kt. The first seems to be favored in general usage, although the third should be preferred, as it is the shortest and looks smart. Tang. is *tanggapan* (office, receiving room). *Kataastaasang Hukuman* correctly transcribes Supreme Court, and is Ktt. Hukuman in short. The writer has not come across an instance where *hukuman* is abbreviated; although it may be conveniently rendered by hk. There are several Tagalog names for offices and officers which have not as yet been abbreviated but should in some way be abridged for they are long; for instance, *tagapamatnugot*, *patnugot*, or *tagapagpaganap* (director, chief, or manager), *tagaingat-yaman* or simply *ingat-yaman* (treasurer), *kalihim* (secretary).

There are several conventional forms of address in Tagalog. Miss which is brief enough to be abridged in English, does not adequately transcribe the Tagalog *binibini*, which is represented by Bb. Some write Bbg. with an otiose g. This letter is superfluous whether the term referred to is binibini or binibining, since no one abbreviates binibini when standing alone, and when prefixed to a lady's name, it invariably is pronounced with the nasal guttural. *Ginang* (mistress) is Gng. in short. Gg., its other form, is not widely used. *Ginoo*, which nearly corresponds to mister, is contracted with a capital G. Sometimes it is written Gg., which is not proper for analogous reason already adduced. GG., both letters capitalized, and used before an enumeration of a series of personal names, is the short for the plural. This is a rare form, probably following Latin practice. It has its counterpart in the French MM., *messieurs*, the singular being M., *monsieur*; and in the Spanish PP., *padres*, P., *padre*. During the Philippine revolution M. was also used before names of high officials of the government and it means *maginoo*, which approximates the English term, honorable; the plural being MM., *mga maginoo*(ng), written before a series of personal names. There is no abbreviation for the plural of binibini, since the prevailing usage in case of a series of maiden names is to prefix Bb. to every young lady's name, thus:

(Continued on page 391)

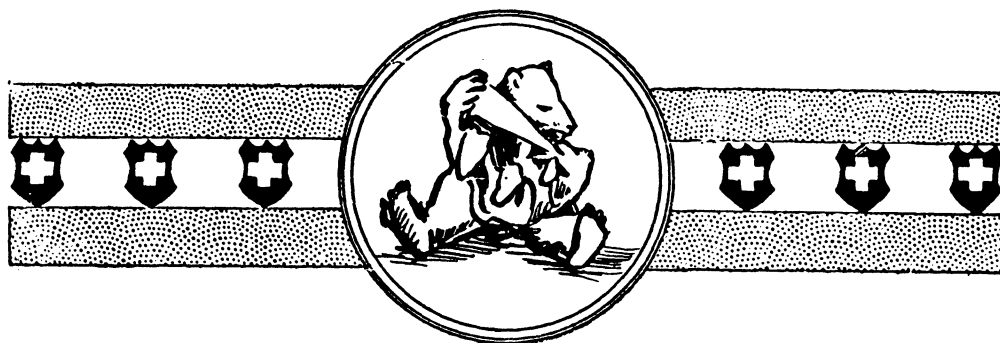


HISTORY

WILL TELL YOU THAT THE FINE PHYSIQUE, COURAGE, AND MENTAL ABILITIES BELONG TO THOSE NATIONS WHOSE DIET INCLUDES MILK.

MILK IS NOT EXPENSIVE BECAUSE IT IS THE ONLY FOOD WHICH COMBINES NEARLY ALL THE ENERGY-GIVING AND BODY-BUILDING QUALITIES OF OTHER FOODS.

YOU CAN BUY NO BETTER MILK THAN
“BEAR” BRAND NATURAL SWISS MILK



With Charity To All

By Putakte and Bubuyog

A few days after the publication of the last issue of this magazine we received the following communication:

"The undersigned insects, being deeply concerned over the welfare and happiness of these Islands, appeal to the recognized paytriotism and insect sense of Putakte and Bubuyog to cease their fratricidal competition.

"In this hour of transcendent significance, when we stand on, or at least crawl over the threshold of a new era, your quarrel, to be quite frank with you, takes on the complexion of a farce that is almost human. People are beginning to believe the charges you hurl against each other in the heat of your uninsectlike dispute. Whoever heard of insects stooping to argument?

"We appeal to the two great Hymenoptera, illustrious sons of the noble families of Vespidae and Apidae, to stop this fight and present to the nation a united front, ticket, or pocket, to put it in the language of men. Let us not imitate men; let us not give them a chance to charge insects of 'uninsectity' to other insects."

Here follows a long list of 606 signatures, of public-spirited insects representing all the families, orders, suborders, and disorders of the Arthropoda. Heading the list are the *Lepisma Saccharina*, both the *Sinura* and the *Thysanura*. Then come the *Mantidae*, the *Phasmidae*, the *Blattidae*, the *Scutelleridae*, the *Pentalomidae*, the *Cydinidae*, and the *Sine die*. There are also the *Posadae*, *Madridae*, *Trinidae*, *Unsonidae* Michelle, *Smenidae*, *Roscelle*, *Roxanidae*, and *Ginaldae*. The list concludes with *Leptyisma Marginicolle*.

* * *

We wish to express our warmest gratitude to our fellow insects for recalling us to our senses. In the heat of the political campaign, which is not an insect invention, we almost fell so low as to behave like humans. But insects *is* insects, thank Godae! So acting in perfect accord, which is not to be confused with a mere *Coalition*, we hereby offer ourselves as candidates for President and Vice-President respectively, or vice versa.

PUTAKTE
BUBUYOG

We affirm and reaffirm our intention of following the programme we have mapped out in our previous platform, to which we add the following planks:—

17. We shall work for trade reciprocity between this country and the United States. We shall fight for the admission of the following Filipino products into the United States duty free: politicians, grafters, and debators and commencement orators. In return, we shall gladly admit into the Islands the following United States products duty free: Mae West, nudists (only the sightly ones), and dollars.

18. We propose to prohibit the import of the following articles: Y.M.C.A. secretaries, Greta Garbo and Ramon Navarro films, Brisbane editorials and other "Brisbanalities", and pictures considered safe by the Board of Censors.



19. We shall work for the protection and encouragement of the following native industries: graft, razor-blades and electric bulbs made in Germany, Japan, beauty parlors and fashion "academies", parades, "beauty" contests, and the *Free Press*.

20. In order to avoid what happened during the recent Sakdal uprising when the people, according to an evening daily paper, were not asked "to join", the revolt, we propose to establish a Bureau of Revolts. It shall be the duty of this Bureau to announce throughout the country all prospective revolts; and no revolt shall be considered legal unless this Bureau has been duly notified. It shall also be the duty of this Bureau to determine the nature of the weapons to be used. The use of weapons like home-made guns, bolos, and fists, which do not cause civilized slaughter, shall be absolutely banned.

21. We shall establish a Society for the Suppression of Thought, Radical and Otherwise. The officers shall be: "Dr." Hilario Camino Moncado, Chairman; Governor Cailles, Executive Secretary; the Hon'ble Pedro de la Llanza, Secretary of Propaganda; the Hon'ble Teofilo Sison, Secretary of Blah. The number of officers may be increased from time to time, but there shall be no members. Mr. McCullough Dick shall act as the Brain Trust of the organization.

22. There shall be established a Bureau of Patriotism for the encouragement and regulation of patriotic fervor. This Bureau shall see to it that patriotism be not merely "the last refuge of a scoundrel" as old Samuel Johnson said, but the one and only refuge.

23. We swear on our word as non-gentlemen, that we shall not take part in, nor in any way aid or abet the perpetration of the Rigodon.

24. We propose to grant women the right of suffrage. This right, however, shall be withdrawn immediately before each election and shall be restored immediately after the election.

25. To develop the morale of the Commonwealth Army, each Company, Regiment, and Brigade shall elect a sponsor in accordance with the practice of our model army, the U. P. Cadets.

26. It is our intention to convert the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes into a Department so it can extend its work to include phases of national activities unjustly overlooked, viz. the Y.M.C.A., the Red Cross, the Anti-Tuberculosis Society, the National Charity Sweepstakes, the Legislature, etc., etc.

27. Our Cabinet shall be:—Minister of Foreign Entanglements, Pedro Guevara; Minister of Interior Decoration, Recto; Minister of Puericulture and Unnatural Resources, Dr. Ines Villa; Minister of Private Works and Spirit Communications, "Dr." Hilario Moncado; Minister of "Justice", Governor Juan Cailles; Minister of Air and Weather, Dr. Camilo Osias; Minister of Offense, Colonel Antonio Torres; Minister of Capital, Ramon Torres; Minister of Veteranos, Actual and Prospective, General Emilio Aguinaldo; Minister of Non-Christian Tribes,; Minister of Grafts and Watered Stocks, J. F. Wakan.*

28. We shall work for the establishment of a Department of Veteranos which shall take care of ambitious young men, the hope of the Fatherland, who aspire to be veteranos.

29. We propose to create a Bureau of Unemployment. Its duties shall be to see to it that our favorites, male and female, shall be pleasantly unemployed.

30. We propose to end the Filipino peril in Davaokuo, thus settling once for all the Davao problem.

*At first we thought of creating a Department of Christian Tribes, but we had to abandon the plan due to our failure to find a man sufficiently Christian to head it.

(To be continued)

The Philippine Home

Edited by Mrs. Maria Masipag

Flower Pot Gardening



THE other day I went to visit a friend of mine, the wife of a prominent official. They have a beautiful house in the Sampaloc District, with modern appointments, fine old Spanish furniture, highly polished and well taken care of, lovely hardwood floors and panelling, but the plants that were placed here and there in the sala and on the porch were deplorable in their neglect. I could see at the first glance that the potted palms were root-bound and needed larger pots and new soil, the begonias looked starved and straggly from moving them around. Begonias should not be moved from place to place, even though they are in pots. The leaves adjust themselves to a certain light coming from a certain direction, and unless one can supply the same identical grade of light from the same direction in the new location, they will become unsightly in trying to adjust themselves to the new conditions and will rot or wither. Potted begonias should have the soil changed at least once a year. This soil should be well mixed with limestone rubble and a little bean cake. Daily watering is essential, but care should be taken not to turn the hose on the plants full force as begonias are very delicate and can not stand rough treatment. Watering by hand should be resorted to with the flowering begonias, as the spraying with the hose rots the flowers and shakes them off the stems. Begonias should not be kept in the house over one day. Filtered sunlight is best for growing them, with the exception of the flowering kinds, which love the full light of the sun and gratefully return the proper treatment in an abundance of lovely blooms.

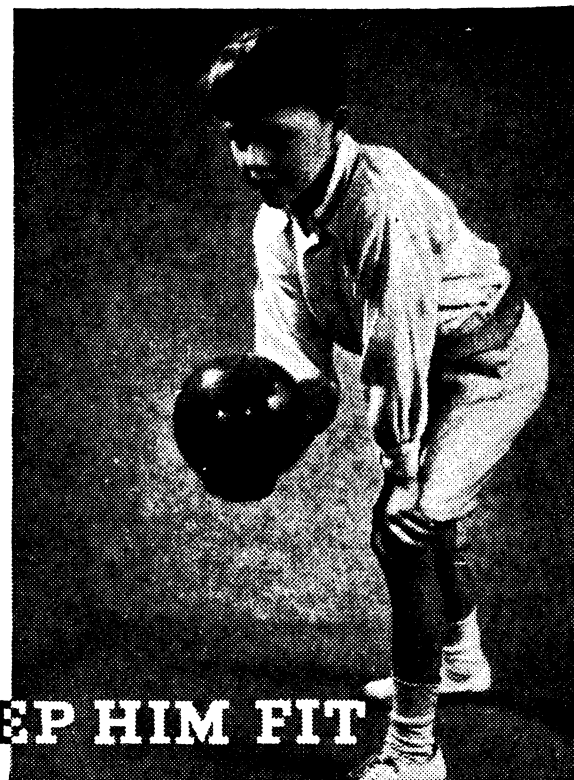
Palms lend themselves excellently to potting as they will grow in comparatively dense shade, but they will also grow well, and even better, in full sunlight where they put out a much larger number of leaves than they do in the shade. Palms grown in the shade, on the other hand, have much darker foliage of a more intense green, but fewer leaves. They can stand remaining in pots for many years, unlike other trees, as they become more or less stunted and manage to adjust themselves to a rather starved existence. Repotting once a year into a slightly larger pot with new soil, and the addition of a little fertilizer now and then, if it be only the water in which meat or fish has been washed, is sufficient to keep them healthy throughout many years. Once a week they should be well hosed to wash off the dust from the leaves, as otherwise the pores will be stopped up, which prevents the plant from breathing. A very pretty effect is obtained by planting creepers with them, which cover the base of the palms.

Ferns are best planted in hanging baskets made of wood or wire filled with moss, peat moss, and rubble. They love water, and, if possible, the hose should be used on them

every day. By using fertilizer quite frequently and additional moss or used tealeaves whenever the old moss is used up, they will keep fresh and healthy indefinitely. A very good fertilizer, particularly for potted plants is the locally manufactured "Fertilo" sold by Parson's Hardware.

I could mention many other plants that lend themselves to flower pot planting, but my space is limited and so I will just stress a few points essential in all flower pot gardening.

As the space which the plants have to spread their roots in is restricted, they need to be fed with fertilizer every once in a while and repotted as often as it seems necessary, which in most cases is about once a year, as otherwise



He's reached an age when a little extra care will enable him to take his rightful place in the world.

What he needs is milk, and plenty of it, giving him that additional vitality required by a young growing body.

Molico will guarantee you a ready supply of the purest and richest milk. Give him this, and he'll thank you in after years.



MOLICO

FULL CREAM MILK POWDER

the plants become rootbound. The leaves of all potted plants should be kept as much as possible free of dust and city soot, as these tend to stop up the pores and prevent the plants from breathing. This again weakens them and the result is that they become receptive to all kinds of fungus diseases and other plant pests. They are hardly different in that respect from human beings and animals. Do not keep your potted plants in the house too long. Palms can stand to remain in the house for about a week, ferns for four days, and all other plants less, particularly flowering ones. When you put potted plants in the house they should be watered much less than when they are in the garden.

Like Sweet Sampaguitas

By E. Pascua Alcabedas

LIKE our sweet sampaguitas blow,
White in the midst of darkness,
My friend, do thou aspire to grow;
Like our sweet sampaguitas blow,
The seed of beauty thine to sow;
Then keep thy soul its whiteness:
Like our sweet sampaguitas blow,
White in the midst of darkness.

Abbreviation in Written Tagalog

(Continued from page 387)

Bb. Polintan, Bb. Gatmaitan, Bb. Punsalan, etc., and never mga Bb. Polintan, Gatmaitan, Punsalan, etc. It should be remarked that with regard to the male sex, both ways are permissible. The dignified and pleasant term *kagalanggalang* (honorable) is abridged Kgg. This is now accepted. *Gat.* translated as sir by Messrs. Sevilla and Verzosa,¹ is not an abbreviation as it apparently is. It was a title of nobility in the ancient Tagalog social order. The same is true with *lakan*, of a lower class than *gat*. The latter has no English equivalent.

Tagalog newspapers are agreed on the abbreviation of *bilang* (number) into blg. In some instances *pangulong tudling* (editorial) is briefed pang. tud.; *paunawa* (notice), into paun.; *tuntunin* (article), tun; *kautusan* (regulation, rule), kaut.; *lingguhan* (weekly), ling.

The preposition *ng* (of), which is in fact an abbreviated form of *nang*, has acquired a distinct signification entirely its own and must not be confused with the latter which should only be used as an adverb of time meaning "while," "when" or "for". The article *mga* (plural the), is a curtailed form of *manga*, a form now seldom seen in written Tagalog. *Ng* and *mga* do not require a period.

There are phrases in Tagalog speech which have readily lent themselves to abridgment. *Ng umaga* (in the morning), rendered by n.u.; *ng tanghali* (noon), by n.t.; *ng*

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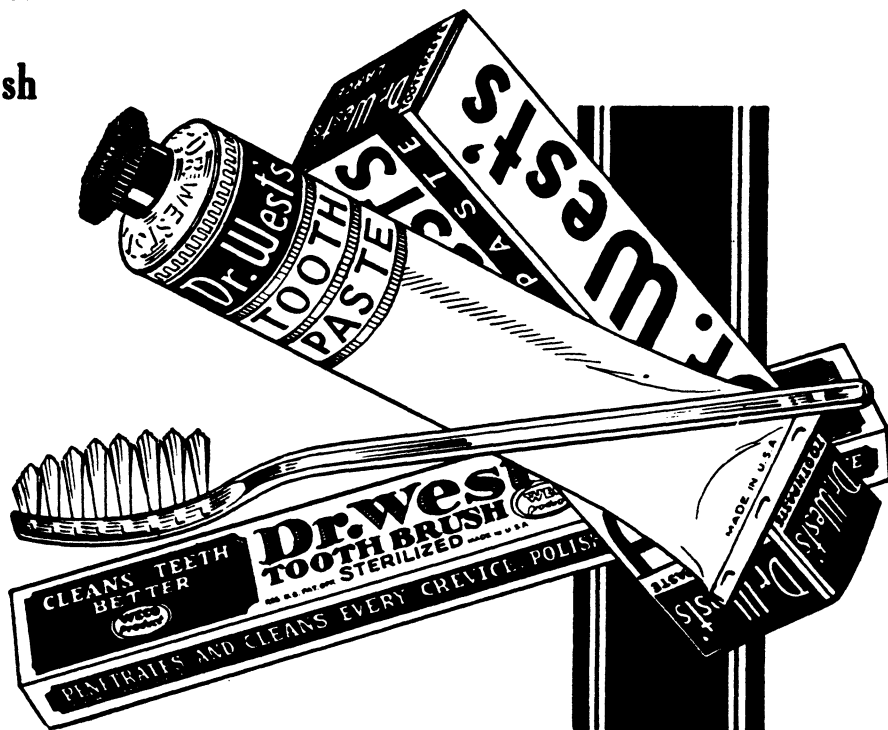
Dr. West's Tooth Brush

The two go together. The combination results in the most efficient satisfactory care which you can give your teeth.

Dr. West's Tooth Paste is a pleasing, cleansing dentifrice which removes stain and film—refreshes the whole mouth.

The Dr. West's Tooth Brush makes a thorough job of teeth-cleaning. Its stiff, durable bristles are shaped with saw-tooth edges so that you can reach every part of every tooth.

At All Dealers



hapon (in the afternoon), by *n.h.*; *ng gabi* (in the evening), by *n.g.*, are mostly adaptations from their Latin equivalents. One thing observable in English practice is that while the English continue using Latin abbreviations, English equivalents are read into them. For instance, *L* (*librae*), *s.* (*solidi*), *d.* (*denarii*), read pounds, shillings, and pence respectively; e.g. (*exempli gratia*), for example; i.e. (*id est*), that is, etc. This is never so in Tagalog. *At iba pa*, abbreviated at *ibp.*, is never represented by etc. (*et cetera*), which reads "and so forth", or "and so on" in English. *Ibp.*, which illustrates another rare form—two words joined together—has only its counterpart in its Latin equivalent. This form is only duplicated by *mlda.*, *may lagda* (literally, there is a signature), of two words.

Some abbreviations in current use in the latter part of the past century and continued up to a short period after the American occupation are of some philological interest. *S.S.*, capitalized or in small letters, is used in complimentary endings and signifies *sumasainyo*, which may be roughly rendered by "your truly". *H.n.c.*, that is *humahalic ng camay*, or *h.s.i.c.*, *halic sa inyong camay*, is an adoption from the Spanish complimentary ending; *Q.S.M.B.* (*que su mano besa*). The writer is not aware of an English equivalent, but it may be translated: who kisses your hand. The abbreviation took the forms of *h.n.k.*, and *h.s.i.k.* later, following the new rules of spelling fervently advocated by T. H. Pardo de Tavera and José Rizal.²

S.L.N. is frequently seen on crosses for the dead. It means *sumalangit nawa* (may he or she rest in heaven), corresponding to the Latin *R.I.P.*, *requiescat in pace*.

The abbreviation of *sumalangit*, one word, into two separate letters, *S. L.*, is again rare.

We can not close this short study without mentioning some foreign words which have become "naturalized" in spoken and written Tagalog, so to speak, and probably are bound to remain as distinct contributions to the language. *Gob. gen.* is the accepted short for *gobernador heneral*, certainly after its Spanish prototype—*gobernador general*—with only slight orthographic variation. So also *reb.*, *kol.*, *Feb.*, *Nob.*, *Dis.*, and other names of the month, *prop.*, *pah.*, are understood to refer to *reberendo* (reverend), *koronel* (colonel), *Pebrero* (February), *Nobiyembre* (November), *Disiyembre* (December), *propesor* (professor), *pahina* (page), respectively. The word *koponan* (team, league), apparently is a Tagalog word. It is in fact derived or corrupted from the Spanish word *copa* (cup, chalice). A cup is usually at stake in athletic competitions. This explains its origin.

There are no hard and fast rules in Tagalog abbreviation as in any other language. Most of these "amputated" forms are arbitrary; others are dictated by the spur of the moment. The Tagalog poet, José Corazon de Jesus, in one of his poems, wrote: *P. ng L.*, *paunawa ng lumagda* (note by the author), followed by the note. It looks awkward, however, and the writer has not encountered this form again. Indeed much of what has been enumerated here goes to show that a great deal depends upon usage and practice. The press is the originator of quite a lot of them.

Only one observation which makes Tagalog abbreviation distinct from the rest need be stated. Where the root of

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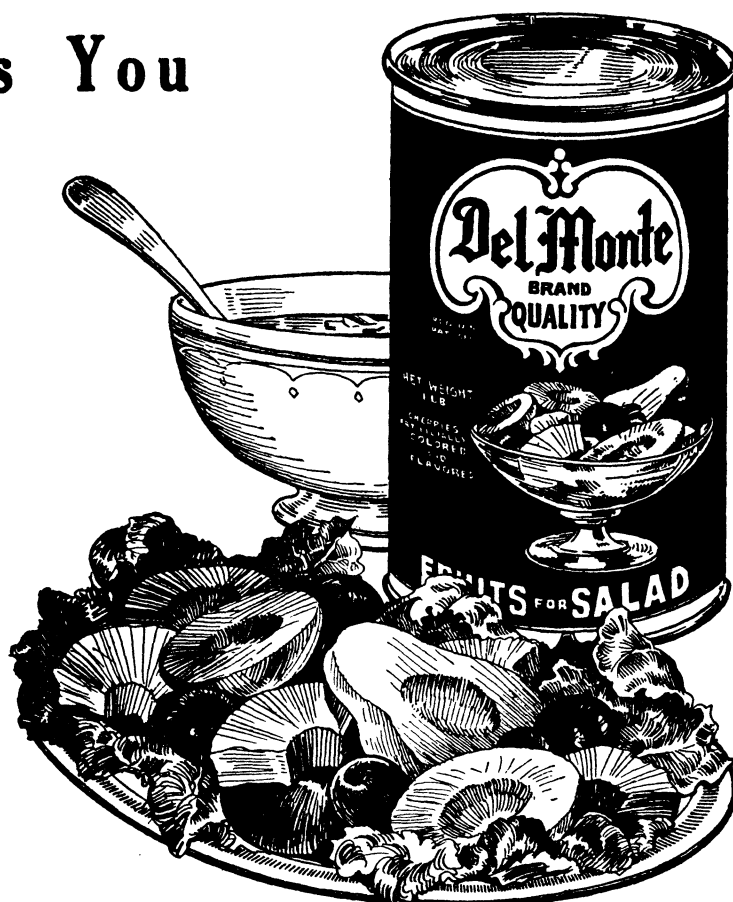
Busy house-wives find Del Monte products a great saving in time. And they are always sure of the welcome Del Monte Foods command.

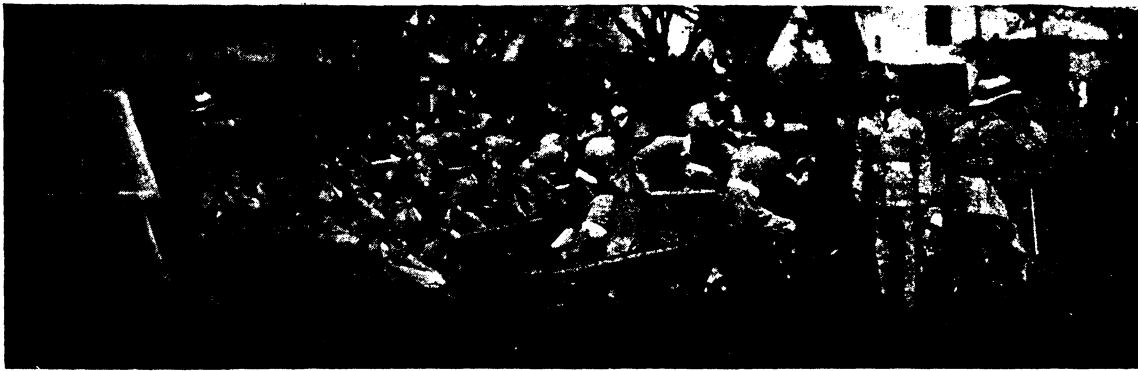
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COMMANDER OF THE
CRACK UNIVERSITY OF
THE PHILIPPINES CORPS
OF CADETS, HAS TO
SAY ABOUT THIS EX-
CELLENT CLOTH.

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Gentlemen:

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Military uniforms must be washed very frequently, are exposed to much sun light, and therefore the chevrons and stripes on these uniforms should be made of excellent material such as Indian Head has proven itself to be because its color does not fade in the sun or run in washing.

Very sincerely yours,
Salvador T. Villa
Regimental Commander,
U. P. Corps of Cadets

Insist upon GENUINE

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REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

36 inches wide in 29 Different Shades
White—in 6 Different Widths



Infantry Drill

the word is reduplicated the abbreviation may just double the root letter, preceded by the prefix stem letter as the case may be, as in Bb., Kgg. and Ktt. Since Tagalog is unusually rich in reduplicated words, which in many instances are long, as *kamahalmahalan* (most respected or most venerated), the observation made is worth remembering. The writer has not seen this word, standing alone, abbreviated elsewhere, but following the principle enunciated, it may be rendered by kmm.

¹ José N. Sevilla and Paul R. Verzosa, *Ag Aklat ng Tagalog* (Manila, 1923), p. 73.

² The forms n.s.b.n.t. and l.m.p., also used in complimentary ending, but now archaic, have not been deciphered.

Christ as an Historical Figure

(Continued from page 386)

With regard to the extant documents reputed to be Pilate's report to Tiberius, (Thilo, Cod. apocr. N. J. 1832, p. 803 ff.) and the letter of Lentulus to the Roman Senate, in which Christ's personal appearance is described and an account is given of his influence upon men, there is no doubt whatever as to their apocryphal character.

Two other writers must also be named: the Syrian, *Mara*, in his epistle to his son Serapion, speaks of the "wise King of the Jews, after whose death the Jews lost their kingdom, but who still lives in His laws." The date of the epistle is uncertain. Cureton, who edited it in 1855 ascribed it to the time of Marcus Aurelius; others, though without justification, date it as far back as 73. The Romanized Jew,

Josephus Flavius, patronized by the Roman Emperor (A. D. 37-94) alludes to Christ in two passages. He is referring to the death of St. James whom he describes as "the brother of Jesus, who was called Christ." The second passage from the "Antiquities" of Josephus is the most notable of all the references to Christ. By some critics it is considered as wholly spurious, by another class of critics it is regarded as partly genuine, while a third class claims the whole to be genuine. The passage is as follows:

About this time appeared Jesus, a wise man (if indeed it is right to call Him man, for he was a worker of astonishing deeds, a teacher of such men as receive the truth with joy), and He drew to Himself many Jews (and many also of the Greeks. This was the Christ) and when Pilate at the denunciation of those that are foremost among us, had condemned Him to the cross, those who had first loved Him did not abandon Him. (For He appeared to them alive again on the third day, the holy prophets having foretold this, and countless other marvels about Him.) The tribe of Christians named after him did not cease to this day." (Antiquities XVIII; III; 3)

These are practically all the pagan contemporaneous references to Christ—few and unsatisfactory indeed! How is this sparcity of comment to be explained? The reason is simple enough. Christ's life and death was historically insignificant to non-Christian historians. Most Christians of to-day are apt to exaggerate the importance of Christ's influence during his own lifetime in the light of Christianity's future political and religious significance. Up till his last three years Christ's life was spent in obscurity as a carpenter of Nazareth; during his final years of public teach-

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ing, we find Him mingling with the poor, shunning all occasions to bring himself into public notice, hiding himself when the religious enthusiasm of the mob would crown him King.

What importance did Pilate or the Romans attach to him? He was only another Jewish religious fanatic. Jerusalem was full of religious sects—Pharisees, Sadducees, Herodians, Essenes, Therapeutae, Samaritans—they were forever quarrelling among themselves. Or suppose that Pilate really did consider Christ as an insurrectionist and had for that reason put Him to death. Were not petty rebellions almost the order of the day? Just shortly before Christ's crucifixion, Pilate's soldiers had brutally massacred thousands of Jews for a small rebellion against his decrees. The Bible narrative pictures Pilate as unwilling to condemn Christ to death. Why? Probably to manifest his contempt for the Jews whom he observed anxious to get rid of Christ out of jealousy. He only consented to the death sentence when the Jews threatened to report him to Rome if he did not condemn Jesus, whom they called a rebel against Caesar. If that letter had been written!—Here would have been something for historians to record. A Roman governor removed from office for refusing to condemn Jesus, a Jewish rebel! But a letter from Pilate to Tiberius Caesar concerning the mere execution of a religious zealot—No!—no

interest in that trivial detail for His Imperial Majesty. Why! it is probable that not even Pilate's slaughter of thousands a few months before would have come down to us as history, had not Josephus, the Jewish historian, commented on this massacre—as a mere incident—in the paragraph before he mentions Christ as quoted above. And as for the condemnation of an individual like Christ—it was perhaps just a small detail in Pilate's official day. We may imagine that after the incident he went into his place and endeavored to put the whole troublesome incident out of his head as soon as possible.

Christianity's rise was of greatest historical importance—in fact the most momentous fact in all history. No other event so completely changed the world's equilibrium socially, politically, and morally. But when Christ died, what was Christianity? It consisted of eleven ignorant peasants as its teaching core and a handful, a few hundred followers, mostly all of the poorest and most uninfluential class. Christ and the very beginnings of Christianity were without historical interest, whereas the rise and spread of Christianity during the first three centuries culminating with the conversion of the Roman Emperor himself—that was the greatest of miracles in the moral order, the most astounding era in all history—the clearest proof of the divine personality of its Founder.

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Secrets of the Barrio Fisherman

(Continued from page 383)

ing to encounter a funeral procession; and the crossing of his path by a lizard or a bird—the *salaksak*, a species of Kingfisher larger than the *bideng*. In these events he usually returns and devotes the day to something other than fishing.

Precautions

The barrio fisherman also observes a number of interesting precautions. He does not, for instance, set his bamboo trap in the water without first ascertaining whether or not a Kiba-an inhabits the spot and, if so, whether it will tolerate his placing the trap there. His procedure is as follows: About the time of sunset he drives a bamboo cross into the bottom, under water, in the place he has selected as a possible site for his trap.

He leaves it there overnight and when, returning very early in the morning, he finds that the cross has been "knocked down", he looks for some other place, but if he finds the cross as he left it he goes ahead and sets the trap, leaving the cross, however, to keep any Kiba-an from stealing the fish.

Another precaution the fisherman takes is never to allow himself to get angry when he starts to go fishing. He is also careful not to shake his things. Losing his temper or shaking his belongings, will cause the fish to be afraid of him, he thinks.

If a neighbor of his happens to have died on a day he is bent on going fishing, he does not neglect to go and view the dead before he starts. On going night-fishing, he starts either before or after, but never during the time his wife or daughter is washing the dishes.

If he has any ill-wishers, he does all he can to keep them from seeing him off, because such people can easily bring

him bad luck by doing any of the following three, simple things. They can call out to him as he goes out of his gate: "Mine all the heads!" More secretly they can take a coconut-bowl ladle, scrape the inside of a pot with it, and then wave it at him. Most potent of all, an enemy can follow him down the street for a distance, and then, facing about in the direction opposite to which he is heading, bend over so deeply that the seat of his pants points to the sky. This practically guarantees that the fisherman will come home with an empty basket!

Before stepping into the water, the fisherman mutters a short prayer, immediately after which he unsheaths his glistening bolo and describes a cross with it on the surface of the water. This he believes will drive away the Kiba-an which would otherwise keep scaring the fish away from his nets or hooks.

He keeps very close watch over his newly set traps or lines in order to prevent some other dishonest fisherman from stealing the first catch. He believes that what happens to a thing from the very first, will continue to happen.

And, finally, he does not roast any of the first catch. He boils all of it, or, if he has to sell a part, he makes the buyer promise not to roast any of the fish. Roasting the first catch taken from a line, net, or trap will affect the durability as well as the catching capacity of his appliance, he firmly believes.

See the author's "Secrets of the Barrio Farmer", Philippine Magazine, January, 1934.

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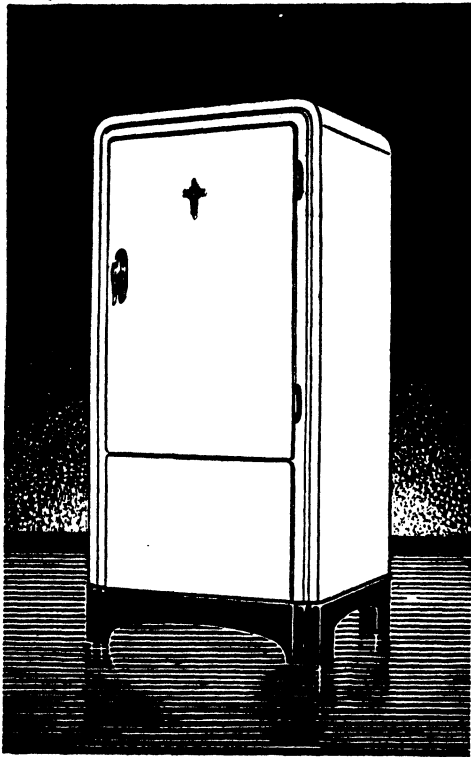
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A Short Cycle of Cathay

(Continued from page 382)

of which I know were cases where whole classes of students in some schools demanded—and obtained—permission to graduate a year ahead of time. One such case in Canton was in a medical school!

During the various intermissions from teaching I spent a great deal of time studying Cantonese. Chinese has the reputation of being excessively difficult, but in some ways it is easier than the European languages. When studying it, one does not have to rack his brains over questions of tense, mood, number, person, and case. There is no grammar, and the word order is almost identical with the usual word order in English.

In phonetics, for the first few days, I had difficulty with the *ng* sounds at the beginnings of words. And a sound like that of the French *u* might make trouble for some people. Otherwise Cantonese phonetics are easy.

The world at large is inclined to regard the matter of Chinese tones as a profound mystery. But, if one approaches them without fear, the mystery is dispelled like the dews of early morn! Mandarin has four tones, while Cantonese boasts of ten. However, we use all of them in English to emphasize or give emotional content to our speech. For example, one tone sounds angry, another rises like a question, another is slow, mournful, and resigned. I mean, of course, that they sound that way to Occidentals. They do not have any emotional significance to the Chinese, but are simply integral and necessary elements of the words.

The written language is unquestionably difficult. For anyone with the ambition to become a Chinese scholar it is a lifetime study. A grade school graduate should be able to read and write three thousand characters; a really well educated person, five thousand. But there are many additional thousands over which the weary scholar can burn the midnight oil. However, the ideographs are interesting as well as difficult and give Chinese writing a flavor and saltiness all its own. Consider, for a few random examples, the word for *good*, which consists of the radicals for woman and child; *forgive*, a woman, a mouth, and a heart; *angry*, a woman and two men; *peace* or *rest*, a woman under a roof. A distinguished Oriental scholar told me, apropos of the last, that, when there was a woman in the house, somebody had rest, but it was not the woman.

I did not attempt to learn to write the characters, but I learned to recognize more than two thousand. Street signs became intelligible, I could understand what people around me were saying, and life became more and more interesting.

Naturally I did not spend all my time studying and teaching. Often I amused myself by wandering through the narrow old streets and looking at the beautiful embroideries, carved ivory, amber, and jade. The merchants were all delighted to find that I was teaching in the two Chinese schools and complimented me on my "white talk" or colloquial. If another foreigner was in the shop I visited,

I always waited until he left before buying anything, for even in rigidly "one price" shops they gave me much lower prices.

Then there were tea-parties, feasts, and weddings to attend. Often I was the only foreign guest at these affairs. My class at Chap Sun, upon learning that I had never attended a "big play", or Chinese opera, arranged a theater party for me. For five hours we sat in a large box opposite the stage and drank tea and ate melon seeds and fruit while we admired the gorgeous costumes and graceful and clever acting of the cast. It is the custom of Chinese schools to give feasts for the teachers. Chap Sun gave one on a flower boat on the river. Higher Normal had a feast to celebrate Western New Year. A Chinese feast is a sumptuous repast, and always consists of many courses including the famous and highly esteemed sharks' fins, birds' nest soup, and ancient eggs.

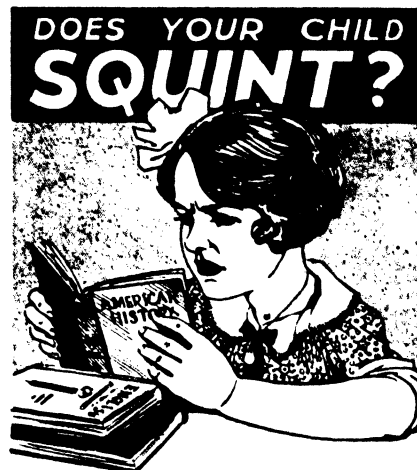
I was interested in the solutions to the question of what to do with women at these festivities. At several wedding feasts I attended the women had their feast in the home, the men in a hotel. But if there were any foreign women and well educated Chinese women, they were taken to the hotel with the men. A good education seems to change radically the social position of a Chinese woman. There were six women at the feast at the Normal School—three primary school teachers, an instructor of physical education, a teacher of education, and I. We were given a table to ourselves in the same room with all the men teachers. However, two returned students came in late and headed straight for our table to take the two remaining places. Also a number of men came over at times to play the finger game with the primary teachers, the losers having to drink rice wine. There were many women at Chap Sun, as it had been started as a girls' school. So at the Chap Sun feast, the accommodations on the boat being limited, the women ate first, and then the men. There was a private dinner party given by a couple of returned students at which we all sat at one table, the men around one-half of the round table, the women around the other half. At one wedding I attended, I was taken, after the ceremony, into a large room to drink tea with the men—I the only woman in a roomful of grave, long-robed gentlemen.

The most brilliant event I attended was a wedding in a home of great wealth. The ladies of the family observed the ceremony from the upstairs balcony across the courtyard from the room in which it was held. After the ceremony I was taken into a reception room to see them. The silk-clad wives, daughters, and daughters'-in-law all wore pearls and diamonds, especially pearls, on their fingers and wrists, dangling from their ears, and at their throats. The back of their smoothly combed hair was covered with pearls and precious stones.

The head of the house had eleven wives—he had had twelve, but one was dead—and sixteen children. He was a Confucian scholar, poet, and man of high taste. His family was said to have the most wonderful collections of orchids and pearls in South China.

Some time later I was offered a position as tutor to the two eldest daughters of this family, a position that I would have found very interesting and enjoyable, I am sure. However, at that time, I did not feel free to accept it.

(To be continued)



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Rota Days

(Continued from page 380)

fire's glare they were circling around like fantastic and gigantic bees and not getting anywhere. I lay down to rest again only to be awakened very rudely and suddenly by a loud crash. The fire had disappeared, we breathed in clouds of ashes, and thousands of bats in mass formation were passing through the funnel-like cave entrance into the open, like the proverbial bats out of hell. So great was their number that their bodies reflected by the moonlight made this living mass appear like a great, ghostly, quivering pillar of smoke. The men jumped to their feet, pelted by the bodies of flying bats in rapid motion, and coughing from the smoke and dust, they made for the cave entrance. Reaching it, they crouched together, a compact mass of trembling, fearful humanity. Fortunately for my native friends, daylight was approaching over the vast Pacific at the rate of one thousand miles per hour and would shortly consume the evils of the night like early morning mist.

With the first light of dawn the men noticed that the crosses were missing, and this to them fully explained the unearthly happenings. They believed that the *taotao mona* (spirits of the people of before time) had removed the crosses and were then able to enter the cave, beat out the fire with a great stone, and release the bats. What happened was this: The fire's heat by contraction or it may have been expansion loosened a layer of soft limestone rock above it, and it fell with a loud crash upon the fire extinguishing it and scattering sparks, ashes, and dust. The bats having been imprisoned for the night, naturally, at once left in larger numbers and in a shorter time than they had ever done before.

The early morning sun was now in the sky, the ocean below us, the long line of cliffs here and there intersected by chasms filled with glistening sand were all smiling in the early morning light, and I thought now was the best time to reason with my men and explain that the events of the night could be accounted for by cause and effect, but this I was not able to put over. They gathered their few belongings and departed for the village to be once more, thanks to God, safe in the shadow of the village church and far from all the terrors of the night in tabooed territory.

The men having left, I placed my house in order, or rather I should say my cave, and found it good. For seven days, I was visited by Juan who brought me such supplies as the island afforded. My days were occupied in taking photographs, making sketches, and recording measurements of the quarry. My nights were pleasantly spent in profound and undisturbed slumber. I don't suppose that the life of a primitive cave man was very pleasant, but I must say that I enjoyed my cave. It must be, of course, remembered that I had many of the comforts of civilized man, and was in no danger from hostile men or prowling beasts, and also I was not beset by the many fears that continually haunted the cave man's life.

Often on a clear day I looked southward to catch a glimpse of the island of Guam forty miles away. Guam was my home, there lived my family, there were my American and native friends, there were the comforts of modern life such as spring beds, modern plumbing, iced drinks, electric lights, abundant and varied food, daily news from all the

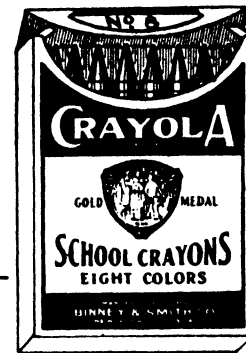
world, clubs, books, and so forth. And here I was only forty miles distant, but curiously enough if I had been in New York or London I would have been closer to Guam than I was in Rota. The reason for this was that no communication existed, during the time of my visit at least, between these two islands; no mail, no cables, no radio—nothing. The modern Chamorros are afraid of the sea and do not venture far in their miserably built canoes, and even if they did the Japanese authorities would not allow them to attempt to sail to Guam, nor would the naval Government of Guam allow them to land. It was impossible even to communicate by mail except by way of Saipan (the Japanese island north of Rota and seat of the Government of the Marianas Islands) and from there the letter would be dispatched to Japan, and from there to Manila and from Manila to Guam, a total distance of about twenty seven hundred miles, but due to the infrequent sailings between these points, it would take three months for my letter to reach Guam and for me to receive an answer. Probably, in the year 1925, no other two islands so close together were yet so remote from each other as regards communication, and so different in the social and economic conditions of their respective peoples. Be that as it may, to be able to see one's home and not be able to communicate with it, is a condition not often met with.

I was fortunate to have good weather during my stay in the cave so that I was able to finish my work and break camp a little sooner than I had expected. Juan was glad on the morning of the last day on location when he was told that I would return to town, as it seemed the entire population was much worried about the news that Japanese land surveyors were to visit the island soon, but enough of this now. What all this worry was about will be related later.

It began to rain and it rained hard for several days. A typhoon at a distance was the cause, necessitating remaining indoors, and the enforced idleness produced the following incident. I had forgotten to take my pipe when I left the cave, and upon reaching town rushed anxiously to the house of the only and first Japanese trader of Rota, to buy a pipe. I had my doubts about his having pipes among his trade goods and I was fully determined to walk through the storm back to the cave to retrieve my beloved briar in the event that no pipe could be had. Fortunately the trader had two dozen clay pipes which I bought on the spot, thinking that the twenty-four pipes would be pipe insurance against forgetfulness. Returning to the house I lit a pipe at once and settled down to comfortable day-dreaming, but the children of the house were too noisy to make day-dreaming of much consequence. One of the little girls in the room would now and again dash to her mother's side and scoop up a mass of soap suds from a wash tub over which her mother was working, fling the soap suds into the air, and shout and dance with joy. Her mother slapped her, thinking that all this annoyed me, whereupon the little girl commenced to cry and this was catching to the rest of the children. Something had to be done and that at once. My pipes were of clay and I conceived the idea of quieting the children with soap bubbles. The result was marvelous, so strange that I could hardly believe it, for after I had initiated them in this art, their surprise, marvel, and delight were such that I gradually came to realize that this was their first experience with soap bubbles.

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Even the old folks in Rota had never made soap bubbles. The news spread from house to house like wild-fire and soon the whole town, young and old, were blowing soap bubbles, and continued to blow them for days on end. I became a great hero in the eyes of the children forever more. The people of Rota do not smoke pipes but rude home-made cigars, so I was overrun with requests for clay pipes, and as I did not have the heart to refuse them, in less than an hour's time but one solitary pipe was left and to make matters worse, not being accustomed to clay pipes, mine slipped out of my mouth, fell to the floor, and was shattered. No smoke for me that night, and the next morning a twenty-kilometer hike through torrential rain and bad trails to recover my old pipe. For no one volunteered to make this trip for reasons stated heretofore. In defense of the people of Rota and of soap bubbles, I would like to remark that soap bubbles are exquisite things with their super-delicate colors, floating along, for, reflecting tints from other bodies in passage, they are one of nature's most beautiful manifestations. Yes, a soap bubble is to me a thing of beauty. It is a lovely gem spun of a marvelous fabric, and the memory will always be satisfying that I brought soap bubbles to the children of Rota. If one could have given those children diamonds instead of soap bubbles, they would not have been as well pleased.

Six weeks had passed since my landing in Rota and the time was approaching for the call of the Saipan schooner. While packing my collections, consisting of archaeological, zoölogical, and botanical material, I was approached by the local Japanese Deputy Governor of the island and informed that he wished to have me take all my boxes and baggage to the custom house as soon as possible for he said it was a government order that all baggage must be taken there at least three days before sailing time. I had found, by sad experience, that all this meant that my material would be carefully unpacked and as carefully repacked, and all maps, notes, and photographs which were considered of possible value to enemy eyes would be removed. For instance, I had made a place-name map of Rota which consisted of a Geodetic Survey map printed in Japan on which I had written the native names of all localities. This was of interest to students only and has absolutely no military value, but if I had placed this map among my specimens it would have been removed, many days of work lost, and the desired data destroyed. Many photographs of no conceivable value except scientific would also have been removed.

I devised a system that worked like a charm, making it possible for me to keep my valuable notes, maps, and photographs from being confiscated by the authorities. The primitive religion of Japan is known by the name of Shinto, in the last analysis a form of ancestor worship. It is not the official religion of Japan but it has a strong hold on all its people, and in consequence they do not profane or even handle human skeletal remains if it can possibly be avoided. Acting on this knowledge, I placed all photographic films, notes, and maps (first cutting the maps into small squares) inside the ancient skulls which I had collected in the caves and ancient tombs of the islands. At the base of the human skull there is a hole named the Fora-

men Magnum and through this large opening it is possible to pass notes and photo films into the cranium. To prevent movement and consequent suspicion, I then stuffed newspaper into the remaining empty space within the skull. So these ancient skulls became grim, but safe and efficient containers throughout my stay in the Mariana Islands.



(To be continued)

The Amazing Argentine

(Continued from page 378)

Fifty years or less has the real Buenos Aires of today been in the making. Its vast dock system, modelled after those of London and Liverpool and almost as elaborate, is even younger. Yet today, even with the decrease in sea-going traffic during the past five years, you may note at any time forty or fifty large overseas vessels occupying the docks and basins, together with scores of smaller ones. And the docks of Buenos Aires, their approaches, the channels which lead to them from the deeper part of the river, everything, had to be artificially created. There was not even an inlet to form the basis of a harbor. Great breakwaters and sea-walls had to be built and basins dredged out inside them. From the outer gates to the deep water of the Plata long channels must be dug. These must be protected by enormous breakwaters, and constant dredging relied upon to prevent them from silting up in the rapid flow of this mighty, Andean-born "silver" river whose size, depth, and volume of water are second only to the Amazon.

All this has been done. And today as you approach the city on the river flats to mark with amazement the vast area up and down the Plata that it covers, your liner stops at a distance while tow-boats take their places at bow and stern in order to guide the steamer and keep her in place through the long channel that, lighted like a city street at night, leads into the great docks of Buenos Aires.

In these docks are loaded the three-quarters of a million tons of chilled and frozen meat that in normal times is the annual output of the Argentine, the four million tons of cereals, the three or four hundred thousand tons of quebracho logs and the tannin that is extracted from them, the hides and the cattle by-products, the minerals and the hog by-products, and the sugar and the textile stuffs. Argentine foreign trade, fallen in 1933 to nearly fifty per cent of that of the peak year of 1928, is now once more definitely on the increase.

But depression as understood elsewhere in the world has never been felt down here, either in the Argentine, or in Brazil of which I shall write later. This richly-producing country where less than one-sixth of the cultivable

SOMETHING WE MUST KNOW....

Rhythm

The Pope frowns on all forms of contraception because they prevent the birth of children, prime purpose of Roman Catholic matrimony. A thorough-going realist, the Pope at the same time knows that many loving Catholics who fear to have children defy his pontifical frown. Therefore he decided that it is morally right and proper for Catholic couples to utilize the wife's monthly rhythm of sterility and fertility as a natural method of contraception.

The Pope gave permission to do so in his 1930 Encyclical on Marriage, *Casti Connubii*. Said he: "Nor are those considered as acting against nature who in their married life use their right in the proper manner, although on account of natural reasons of time or of certain defects, new life cannot be brought forth."

But not until last week did an influential body of U. S. Catholic doctors dare to discuss the subject boldly and receptively. The group was Chicago's Cosmas & Damian Associates, guild of physicians and surgeons. Five hundred of them had scholarly Father John A. O'Brien of the University of Illinois on hand to give them ecclesiastical approbation and Dr. Arthur George Miller, a leading U. S. investigator of the fertility-sterility rhythm, to give them practical instruction.

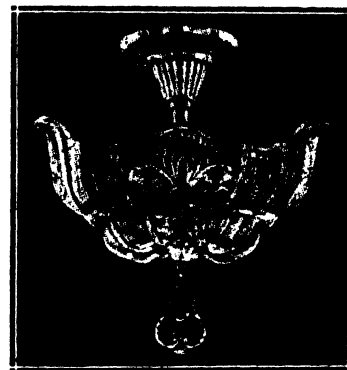
This system of natural contraception is based on research by Professor Kyusaku Ogino of Niigata, Japan, and Professor Hermann Knaus of Graz, Austria. They observed that a woman is fertile only seven or eight days of her month and will rarely conceive outside that span. Professors Ogino and Knaus say, although not all investigators agree with them, that the fertile week always ends twelve days before menstruation begins. To love morally, canonically and practically a Catholic couple need practice continence only during the fertile week.

Chief U. S. propagandist of the Ogino-Knaus system is Dr. Leon John Latz, 31, of Loyola University. He organized the Latz Foundation to publish *The Rhythm*, "with Ecclesiastical Approbation," which has in three years sold 60,000 copies.

The above article appeared in the June, 1935 issue of "The Woman's World," edited by Dr. Maria Paz Mendoza-Guazon.

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area is in use other than as cattle ranges, could hardly fail to provide sufficient for its population of barely 12,000,000. Little that is needed requires to be brought in, and so the balance of trade remains highly favorable and increasingly so. Nor has the depreciation of the peso greatly affected the economic condition of the people, though making Buenos Aires and the Argentine astonishingly inexpensive to the American or British visitor. The peso is now nearly four to the dollar and for ten to fifteen a day you live at hotels which are on a par with any anywhere.

Everything not imported is proportionately inexpensive today in the Argentine, a very different state of things to a decade ago when all of South America was perhaps the most expensive part of the world for visitors. Today it is

one of the cheapest, yet you find all the amenities of Europe, all the life of the Continental cities, food of the best, shops of Parisian character and many British including a branch of Harrod's, of London, that is one of the largest department-stores in the world.

Along the famous Calle Florida, with its shops and cafés and restaurants, you find at the tea or cocktail hour one of the most remarkable of urban spectacles. Between four and eight o'clock, nine being the favored dining hour in Buenos Aires, all but foot traffic is barred from "the Florida." And it is then that you may gaze upon the famed "beauty parade" of Argentine women whose combined charm of looks and Parisian piquancy of style is perhaps not equalled anywhere in the world. Consummate artists in make-up, artificial reinforcement of nature's gifts is confined to lips and the merest touch on the cheeks with the women of Buenos Aires. Thus their distinctive femininity is accentuated, rather than destroyed after the fashioned of the hard-faced, enamel-cheeked women of North America. But their outstanding charm is really traceable to their blended extraction, to the blood of the Latin and Nordic races mingled in the empire-builders of the Argentine. That, too, is the actual basis of Argentine culture, so marked as to astonish the new-comer. The makers of the modern Argentine have been Spanish and French and Italian, English and German and Scandinavian and Dutch, mostly the best of all these. It is that, really, which has made the amazing Argentine what it is today and which assures it a great future.

Along the magnificent Avenida de Mayo in the evening you find one terrace restaurant after another and scores of sidewalk cafés. Here until two o'clock in the morning is the life and gaiety of a great Continental city. Buenos Aires never seems to sleep. Its numerous night-clubs, of all types from the waterfront places along the "Barbary Coast" to the elaborate Club Tabaris, Club Florida, Club Paris, and so on, with their tango orchestras and their beautiful "hostesses" of all nationalities, none of which close until daylight, offer you a night life of color and variety. Here is a bit of Paris, a bit of Vienna, of Buda Pesth, Bucarest, and Naples. You can dine as in London, Munich, or Rome; drink as in New York, Brussels, or Warsaw, and you can do it all today at half the price of any of them. Buenos Aires swarms with eating and drinking and dancing places, and if all of them are something short of excellent, many are that and none are mediocre. For the Argentineans, having the traditions of all Europe behind them as to the manner of pleasant living, reproduce it all in this city by the "silver" river and overlook nothing in the reproduction.

The railway systems of the Argentine were British-created and are still largely British-managed, though trained Argentineans are gradually replacing foreigners. Once out of the great city, whose suburbs seem endless, and you are among the estancias. The largest of these is the San Justo, whose acres number a quarter of a million, whose cattle are thirty thousand, hogs ten thousand, sheep and horses numberless. This and other ranches the Australian commission here lately visited and marvelled at, at the richness of the soil, the matchless condition of the cattle, the thickness of the alfalfa, the measureless extent

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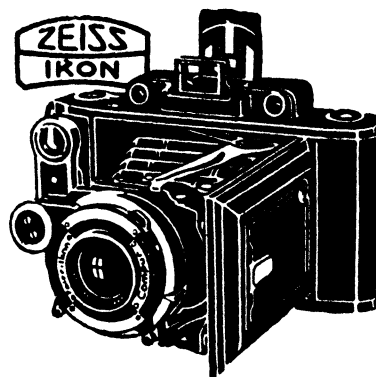
of the corn grown without irrigation. Never, perhaps, until now had the character of the competition the Argentine presents in the exportation of chilled and frozen meat been really understood by Australians. Moreover, they found many of the Argentine ranches managed by their own people, so that in Argentine rivalry Australia not only competes with a nation which can almost be called an economic unit of the British Empire, so vast are English investments there, but it is also face to face with an industry largely managed by its own countrymen.

For Britain is in the Argentine as she is in no other country outside her own political units. In every branch of the exporting industry she is vitally interested, and so she is in railroads, merchandising, even hotels and newspapers. Of the latter the English Buenos Aires *Herald* is the leading journal printed in English in Latin-America and its rival, the *Standard*, is the oldest.

So that when it comes to the matter of favoring Australia and New Zealand in trade arrangements, chiefly as to meat, you see at once how difficult is England's position. Most of the 50,000 Britishers in the Argentine are dependent upon or closely associated with British investments and interests there. In favoring her Dominions as against the South American republic England would therefore, to all intents and purposes, be aiding one economic unit as against another. The position is difficult and perplexing, for if Britain should discriminate against the Argentine to the point of causing a break in economic relations, ruin would face British people and British interests there.

The Argentine is the land of the future, agriculturally at least, and there is room in it for millions of people, room and the best of opportunity for a livelihood. Immigration has averaged double emigration for some years but the number of incomers has been relatively small. Yet here, especially if you come from Europe or from America with their acreage of overworked land and their millions of harassed people uncertain of today and fearful of tomorrow, weakened of morale and sombre of aspect, you feel that you are in another world, a world of vitality, of confidence, of buoyant hope. To me, lately from the United States, it seemed like the America of long ago and very unlike the America of today. I know not if that other America will ever return. Certainly the prospects today are not over-bright. But here in the amazing Argentine it is another story, another society, indeed another world. You read it in the faces of the people. You see confidence in their eyes, contentment and assurance in their smiles, the spontaneity that, generally speaking, no longer exists in America and Europe in their pleasure-making.

For these and many other reasons it is a pleasure to visit brilliant, beautiful Buenos Aires and to see something of the rest of the Argentine today. But there is far more to it than that, if you are at all a thoughtful or a discerning visitor. There is the significance of this rich and relatively empty land, of what it offers to the present and holds for the future, of what it may presently mean to a tired and doubtful world. Merely a few short weeks in it are revivifying, freshening, encouraging, stimulating, making you to feel that there is something else even yet than depression and perplexity. And there is something else. There is the amazing Argentine.



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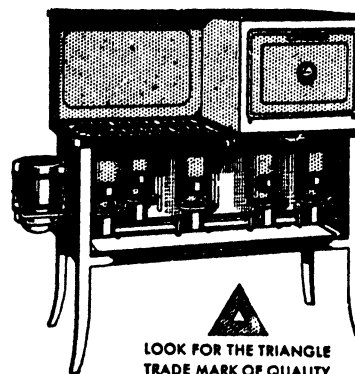
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Vice-Governor Hayden's Fine Address

(Continued from page 377)

amusement, and even much of his food. . . . The industrial worker, whether by hand or brain, is today almost entirely dependent upon the success of his company, his industry, and upon the condition of the complex national and international economic world of which he, even more than the farmer, is now an infinitesimally minute part. The same statement holds true for almost every other member of urban society, whether merchant, lawyer, doctor, teacher, clerk, taxi driver, capitalist, or what not. Each provides a highly specialized service to society in return for which he and his family are housed, fed, clothed, educated, and amused by the operation of the social-economic machine."

Under existing conditions, therefore, said Mr. Hayden, "neither the urban nor the rural citizen is the master of his own fate, as was his grandfather, or even his father. 'Rugged individualism' was the vital force on a frontier farm or in a largely self-sufficient village. It is an anachronism in a modern metropolitan area or even on a Dakota wheat farm. . . . In America neither the individual, the country, the city, nor the state can control its own destiny as it could in 1776, 1868, or 1914."

Referring as an illustration to one employer, a large manufacturer, who a few years ago decided to make a radical change in his product and closed down his plants and kept them closed for almost two years, throwing several hundred thousand employees out of work without warning and without recourse, bringing about want and despair and imperiling the economic and financial structure of a great city and a great state, Mr. Hayden said that under existing law this industrialist had the right to act as he did, "but his action in fact deprived his employees of the very rights and liberties that are set forth in the Declaration of Independence" and "his exercise of the power he had gained through the operation of our modern industrial system was as arbitrary, selfish, brutal, and devastating in effect as was the tyranny of any medieval monarch".

Extreme specialization, modern science, and modern forms of organization had by 1929 resulted in America in "the creation of goods in quantities, of quality, and at costs undreamed of during any previous period in history". "It also gave rise", said Mr. Hayden, "to previously unheard of concentration of wealth and power in a small number of hands, yet prosperity was so great that the share of the common man enabled him to maintain a standard of living never before attainable by the masses of the people in any country."

But then, six years ago, said Mr. Hayden, "something went seriously wrong,—no one seems to know just what. Whatever the cause, however, the great industrial-, commercial-, agricultural-, financial organism upon which depended the income of the millions of Americans who served it, ceased to function smoothly. Soon it had virtually ceased to operate. The debacle reached its most dramatic and terrifying moment on the day that Franklin D. Roosevelt became President of the United States. Every bank was closed. Business was at a standstill. Confidence was shattered. Fear and uncertainty gripped the American people as never before. Even during the darkest hours of the war between the North and the South, the individual livelihood of the people and the ultimate stability of society was not so seriously endangered, or threatened by forces so far beyond understanding and control. In those days Americans came to a realization of the helplessness of the individual whose livelihood is as closely integrated with those of millions of his fellows as are the lives of most men in the modern industrial-state."

Mr. Hayden did not discuss the specific means by which the Roosevelt Administration sought to deal with the desperate situation in which the United States found itself early in 1933, as they "are known to all the world", but he drew a number of conclusions: among them that the people of the United States showed the soundness of their political instincts by selecting a great leader and virtually placing in his hands the destiny of the nation and by continuing to trust him even though he has been unable to perform miracles: that Americans of all classes have shown a remarkable capacity for coöperation; that all though it is too early to estimate the success of the efforts thus far made, we know that "certain imminent dangers of the first magnitude" have been averted, for although the number of "unemployed breadwinners reached the appalling figure of twelve million, there has been no starvation and virtually no rioting or rebellion against authority". "The

significance of this fact," said Mr. Hayden, "is scarcely appreciated today. I believe, however, that during the past two years President Roosevelt and the good sense of our people have protected the United States from evils as great as those which would have accompanied the invasion of the country by a hostile army".

"What can be said for the future?" asked Mr. Hayden. "When shall the millions come off the 'dole' and go back to work?" His answer was not very helpful, for he said: "The answer is, 'No one knows' ". To another question, Vice-Governor Hayden gave a very definite and even startling answer. "When shall the farmer, the merchant, the banker, the manufacturer, the lumberman, the capitalist, the steel-maker, the broker, and all the rest again be allowed to operate their respective business and order their property as they see fit? When will the old time 'prosperity' return? The answer is 'Never'!"

Mr. Hayden explains, "The United States can no more go back to predepression conditions than the world can go back to the days before the War, or than the middle-aged man can become a youth again. The conditions of the past can never be reconstructed, for which, on the whole, mankind may well be thankful. The time when in America the possessors of enormous wealth could use that wealth and its accompanying power as their own judgment dictated and individual conscience permitted has gone, and gone forever. The era when the gigantic forces called into being by the phenomenal development of America's native riches could be left to the almost unrestricted control of private individuals, has passed into history."

"Is such a view treason to our national ideals? . . . a betrayal of the political principles of 1776 and of our constitutional system?" asked Mr. Hayden, "Does it mean Socialism? Fascism? Communism?" He answered that these questions can not be answered with certainty, but stated that it is his conviction that "if the United States is to continue to serve those ideals of human welfare and human liberty for which the nation was founded, the nation itself must have a far greater voice in the direction of those instrumentalities upon which, in the modern world, the welfare—the very livelihood—of the people depends. All bars, legal or otherwise, that prevent such control must be removed."

This bold statement naturally led the speaker to a reference to the recent Supreme Court decision which invalidated the National Industrial Recovery Act. "By judicial interpretation and direct amendment, our Constitution has been kept reasonably abreast of the social, economic, and political realities of our national life. The recent momentous decision of the Supreme Court in the Schechter case has given rise to some fear that our constitutional structure may be too inflexible to permit the readjustment now necessary in our national economy to be made within the limits of our supreme law, and hence that the stability of our constitutional system itself may be in danger. I believe, however, that by further interpretation or amendment the Constitution will be so modified as to place the nation unquestionably in control of those elements in its life which under modern conditions are vital to the maintenance of the principles of human liberty and welfare that the original instrument of 1787 was intended to safeguard."

"The 'New Deal', as I understand it," continued Mr. Hayden, "proposes to bring about such a readjustment between the economic, social, and political forces of the nation that the elemental rights of every man can be preserved under the conditions of modern life. This purpose is not out of harmony with traditional Americanism. Rather, its accomplishment will make possible the perpetuation of those ideals of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of 1787."

Mr. Hayden admitted that the views he expressed are not unanimously held and that Americans may be divided over the purpose of President Roosevelt and the alterations that must be made in the economic-political system if they are to be achieved. The line of cleavage will cut across party lines, he said, and perhaps may divide both of our major political parties, but he predicted that "before the struggle is over, our Constitution will have been altered and the pattern of our national life materially altered." But he expressed the confident belief that these changes will be brought about "through normal political processes and without violence". "The process of change will be American and the results will be distinctively American,—the outcome of the application of our tested principles to the actualities of our new economic and social organization. The America that will emerge from the struggle will continue to hold that leadership among the nations of the world, the position of leadership to which her material power and her moral greatness inevitably assign her".

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Mr. Osmeña's Address

(Continued from page 376)

at times was worse than the opposition itself. Despite the obstacles and difficulties they confronted, the members of these missions never lost heart or faith and continued the campaign without respite, until finally they were able to arouse the interest and sympathy of the American Congress."

"The decision of the Philippine question by Congress was not due solely to the influence of selfish interests, as

some have said," asserted Mr. Osmeña, "but principally to the moral forces which in America ultimately decide the big issues affecting human liberty. . . . We won, inch by inch, powers for the people and defended each gain from the onslaughts of reaction. . . . The pledge of independence which we failed to secure by force, we obtained in good will in negotiations with America conducted by the leaders of peace with the support of a people united in their demand for freedom. . . ."

"The Independence Law of 1934", concluded Mr. Osmeña, "gives us, though not exactly such a government as the name implies, the most complete authority to establish such a republican form of government as we may wish under a constitution drafted and approved by ourselves. But more than this, the Law not only decided the issue of the duality of powers in the government in favor of the people by bestowing upon the Filipinos the power to establish the form of government they desire, but also provided—and this is the most important—a specific and definite process by which the Government of the Commonwealth is to become an independent government in ten years. The Independence Law, therefore, brings to a close the controversy provoked by the question of our independence by definitely deciding it in favor of the Filipino people".

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Mr. Quezon's Address

(Continued from page 375)

cially desire that new American capital should come and help in the development of the country".

He stated that in due time the Philippines should apply for admission to the League of Nations and that we should urge the negotiation of a multilateral neutralization treaty, but that "we can not ignore present-day realities; we can not rely exclusively on these implements of peace for our national defense". He therefore advocated preparedness for the national defense, not a large standing army, but a regular army "of sufficient size" and "a trained citizenry ready to be drafted into service in any emergency".

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"For the proper planning of our defense and the organization and training of our regular and citizen army, I shall secure the best expert advice".

He pointed out that our foreign relations will be under the control and supervision of the United States but that "there is nothing in the Independence Act which prevents the Commonwealth from beginning to lay the foundations for our future relations with foreign nations", and declared that "we shall request the State Department at Washington to permit the Commonwealth to send men as attachés to American legations or embassies as well as to American consulates in order that these men may acquire knowledge and experience in the diplomatic service and provide our government with needed information concerning foreign trade". "It will be necessary and to our advantage besides to win the good will of and maintain friendly relations with other nations. But to accomplish this aim, mere protestations of good purposes are not enough. We must deal fairly with all nations and respect their rights. We must secure to every foreigner who lives with us full protection of our laws. His life and property must be as safe among us as they are in his own land".

As for our relations with America, Mr. Quezon stated: "It should be our constant endeavor to maintain the most friendly relations and closest collaboration with the United States. We owe much to America and are grateful to her. Our present economy is tied up with the free American market. Many of our industries depend for their existence on our reciprocal free trade relations with the United States, and we should try to maintain these trade relations if possible, even after independence. I shall spare no effort to obtain the elimination of the export tax provided in the Independence Law. I shall work for the repeal of the excise tax on coconut oil. I shall endeavor to take such action as may be required to place our trade relations with the United States on a truly reciprocal basis, so that they may be continued after independence for the mutual advantage of both countries."

As to the ten-year transition period and ultimate independence, Mr. Quezon said: "The question of Philippine independence has been settled. The Independence Law sets the day for independence and prescribes the process leading to its consummation. We accepted the Independence Law, we have approved a Constitution pursuant to its provisions, and the people by ratifying it with practical unanimity have agreed to the grant of independence under the terms and conditions prescribed by Congress. Independence, therefore, is no longer an issue. Insofar as the terms and conditions of independence are concerned, we made it plain when we accepted the Independence Law that we reserved the right to petition Congress for their modification with a view to making them less burdensome for our people and more adapted to the attainment of the purpose for which Congress intended them." "Meanwhile", continued Mr. Quezon, "I consider it a most disturbing influence which will retard our work of economic readjustment and reconstruction, for anyone to advocate now the shortening of the transition period. What the country direly needs today is a period of stability and business confidence so that we may proceed unhampered in the task of erecting our new government and building up the national economy to increase the wealth of the nation; pro-

mote commerce, agriculture, and industry; improve the condition of our wage-earners; and create economic opportunities for all our citizens. We need to give capital reasonable certainty as to those conditions which affect investment; we need to assure the industries that are dependent upon the American market that no radical changes will take place which will bring about a sudden loss of the

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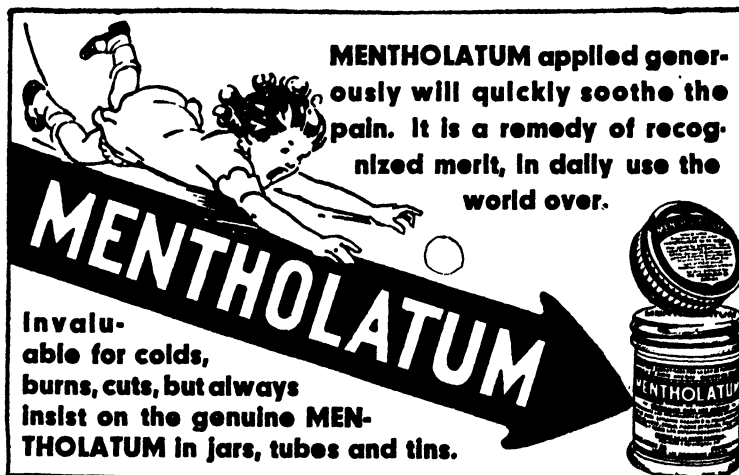
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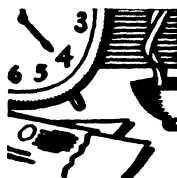
market on which they depend; we need above all to provide economic security for the masses of our people which can only be accomplished through the maintenance of stable business conditions. I yield to no one in my fervent desire to see the Philippines independent as soon as possible, but I can not close my eyes to the fact that a difference of a few years may mean a great deal to the wellbeing of our people and the permanence of our national liberty. . . . I pledge myself anew resolutely to take all the necessary steps leading to the advent of independence, and to do everything in my power to make the Philippine Republic strong and enduring, and the blessings of liberty not only the cherished possession of this generation, but the priceless heritage of the Filipino people for all time".

Mr. Quezon may realize that the situation of the country is such that truth-telling is the best politics, yet there is here no demagoguery, no appeal to unreason and prejudice and passion. It is a frank and obviously sincere statement of the course Mr. Quezon has laid out for himself should he be elected President of the Commonwealth, a course that all intelligent citizens will endorse.



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Four O'clock In the Editor's Office



On the cover of this month's issue of the Philippine Magazine is reproduced a photograph by Mr. Manuel Arellano, noted Manila artist photographer. He is the brother of Juan Arellano, the architect, and his wife, Galia de Arellano, is an opera singer. Mr. Arellano himself is a sound musical critic.

When I received Marc T. Greene's article, "The Amazing Argentine," I thought at first that I would not be able to use it, as South American

articles fall outside of the scope of the Philippine Magazine as I conceive it. But upon reading the first few pages I knew that I would not be able to return it to him. And here it is, one of the finest articles among the many fine articles it has been my good fortune to publish during the past few years. And, after all, the history of Spanish America is in many respects similar to our history here and there are many bonds between the Philippines and South America. What Argentine with its population of 12,000,000, less than ours, has been able to accomplish, should be an object lesson to us. Another article by Mr. Greene on Brazil will follow shortly. I wrote Mr. Greene an appreciative letter, stressing his, to me, amazing productivity, for he writes for many important newspapers and magazines. He replied to this, in part, as follows: "You give me too much credit for hard and sustained labor; as a matter of fact, I am as congenitally lazy as anybody you ever saw, and now and then go off somewhere and do nothing for a week or more. Even now I have just returned from several days in Maine. But I have never ceased to enjoy writing and I am conscious of no real labor in the doing of it. My stuff is going very well now. Did you chance to see an article of mine in the March *Asia*? It was on the South Seas and made a good impression. It was copied by the *Readers' Digest*, which, to my surprise, paid me ₱25.00 for it."

Edilberto K. Tiempo, author of the story, "Silent Seas", was born in Maasin, Leyte, in 1913, graduated from Maasin Institute, taught school for a year, and is now a student at Silliman University, Dumaguete.

H. G. Hornbostel continues his inimitable series of articles on Rota Island in this issue. They have met with much appreciation, and I recently received a business letter from Mr. L. H. Thibault, General Manager of the Philippines Agency Service Company, New York, former Business Manager of the *T-V-T* newspapers, and former Editor of the now defunct *Manila Times*, which ended with this paragraph: "With best wishes for your continued success and a greeting to your

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distinguished colleague who seems to combine the qualities of business man, author, artist, and scientist—H. G. Hornbostel, of course, I am, Sincerely yours, etc."

Mr. Maximo Ramos, who is now back in his "home-town", San Narciso, Zambales, wrote recently to remind me that I had had his article on the secrets of the barrio fisherman for over a year. It happened that I had sent his article to the printers for inclusion in this number just a few days before. Mr. Ramos' article is not the only one, unfortunately, that has been awaiting publication for many, many months. It doesn't seem fair to the writers, but we are up against the physical fact of having more of material than of container. My main problem is not now how to get good Philippine literary material, but how to publish it all.

Francisco C. Cleto, author of "Mang Julian: Elector", has written for a number of Philippine publications, but this is his first appearance in the Philippine Magazine. He was born in 1912 in Naga, Camarines Sur. He has had to discontinue his pre-law studies in the Far Eastern College, and is now employed in the Bureau of Audits.

The Rev. Henry L. Irwin, S. J., is a member of the faculty of the Ateneo de Manila.

Mr. E. Arsenio Manuel, a frequent contributor to the Philippine Magazine, is of scholarly inclinations. He states that Prof. H. Otley Beyer, of the University of the Philippines, awakened an interest in him in things Philippine. He is a senior in the National Law College, and an employee in the University of the Philippines Library. He states that some time ago he drew up a list of 55 subjects to write about, of which he has so far completed 6. He was born in Pulong Buli, Nueva Ecija, in 1909.

Josue Rem. Siat is already well known to Philippine Magazine readers and is another poet whose work will be represented in Professor Siler's anthology of Philippine verse. He wrote me some months ago: "Recently Chance treated me to a most pleasant discovery at the National Library. On looking through the contents of an old volume of the Philippine Magazine, I came across your poem, 'Man'. I didn't know you wrote poetry, and 'Man' is stupendously conceived. Subjects like this appeal to me, and I envy you the piece. I'm six years late, but allow me to congratulate you on that little masterpiece". The poem Mr. Siat refers to was published in the October, 1929, issue.

I had a notion that few people read the Table of Contents of the Magazine, but I was disabused of this by numerous telephone calls and letters calling my attention to an error in the June issue—the listing of La Villa Tierra's "Ballad of a Mother's Heart" which was not published in that issue. It was forced out at the last moment and the corresponding eliminations were not made in the Table of Contents—

nor in the "Four O'Clock" column. It is published in this issue. Mrs. Francisca M. Corro, of Cebu, was one of those who wrote me about the matter. She said: "I am writing this because I have a liking for the poems published in the Magazine and want to read that poem. This is a taste which I developed during my senior year in the Sulu Provincial High School where the Philippine Magazine is used in the English classes as supplementary reading. I think it should be read by all high school students."

The authorities of our Bureau of Education evidently think so, too, for recently Dr. Luther B. Bewley sent out the following circular:

BUREAU OF EDUCATION

Manila, June 6, 1935.

Circular No. 21
s. 1935

PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE CONTINUED

To Division Superintendents:

The use of the *Philippine Magazine* to supplement the *Scholastic* for Fourth Year classes in English, which was placed on a trial basis during 1934-1935, will be continued. The magazine reading requirements indicated in Memorandum No. 22, s. 1934, will be followed.

LUTHER B. BEWLEY,
Director of Education.

References:

Memorandum (No. 22, s. 1934)

General Letter: September 12, 1934

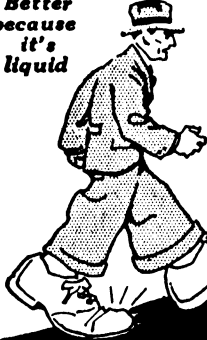
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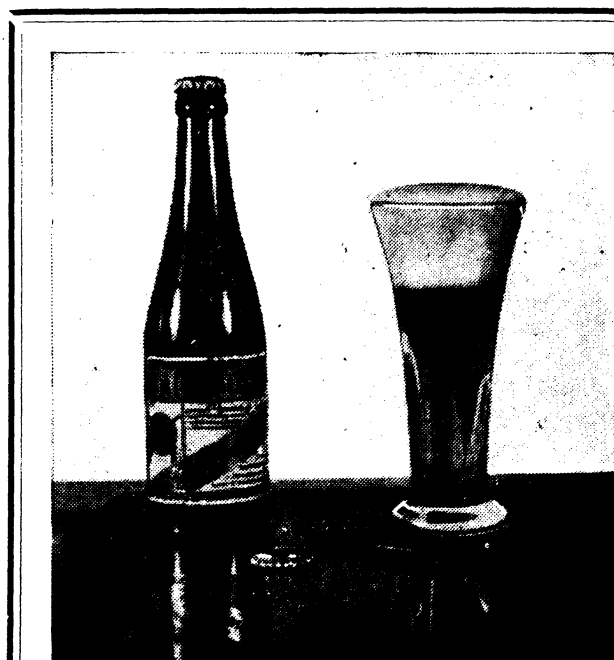


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San Miguel Pale Pilsen

I have noted a number of interesting coincidences in this column. Here is another one. A Magazine author wrote me: "Your check reached me on June 26—my birthday. But I was not celebrating—we are too poor. I had thought that the complimentary 'author's copies' you sent me were recompense enough, and what a thrill they gave me after a sweating day with hammer and saw! I recalled N. V. M. Gonzales' confession that his Magazine checks sometimes went to pay the instalments on his mother's sewing machine. In my case, the money went for a greater necessity—rice."

Mr. Charles E. Griffith, Music Editor of Silver, Burdett & Company, well known in the Philippines, wrote, in part: "It is a source of great regret that so much time has elapsed since my visits to the Philippines, and if I needed any method to keep my interest awake, I could think of no happier means than the regular arrival of the Philippine Magazine. . . . Inclosed is our check for \$3.00 for the renewal. . . ."

Mr. A. C. Kayanan, of Manila, himself a poet, called my attention to a poem by "Khufu" (Conrado S. Ramirez) in the *Literary Apprentice*, Vol. VI, 1932-1933, as obviously being the "model" for a poem published under the name of Pedro M. de Leon in the April issue of the Philippine Magazine.

"Love Story
"By Khufu

"I walked last summer into the barrio of Niyugan.
A pretty girl was singing in a lighted door:
Now a woman sits weeping at my darkened window;
I walked last summer into the barrio of Niyugan. . . ."

THIS *Beauty Secret* GAVE HER LIPS *Natural Loveliness*



UNTOUCHED—Lips left untouched are apt to have a faded look . . . make the face seem older.

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MANY beautiful women never realize that ordinary lipsticks give their lips a conspicuous painted look that men dislike! Of course, to be your loveliest you must use lipstick—but not paint. Sounds impossible, but it can be done by using the lipstick that isn't paint. This lipstick, known as Tangee, intensifies the natural color in your own lips.

In the stick Tangee looks orange. On your lips it changes to rose. The one shade of blush-rose most becoming to you. Tangee lasts all day too . . . and its cream base soothes and softens.

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"Tale

"By Pedro M. de Leon

"I serenaded last year in the barrio of Dawis.
A very modest girl peeped out of a lighted window;
Now a modest mother is singing in my lighted room:
I serenaded last year in the barrio of Dawis."

Possibly Mr. de Leon did not realize that this is plagiarism. "Plagiarize" is defined as "to steal or purloin and use as one's own (the ideas, words, artistic productions, etc., of another); to use without due credit the ideas, expressions, or productions of (another)."

Captain W. A. Callaway of the U. S. Army wrote: "I believe I have spoken of this before, but I would like to say again that through the medium of the Philippine Magazine (and this includes all its departments) you are accomplishing something of value—of a value that reaches out beyond all local confines and that will also project itself forward in time. You have prepared the soil and more—you have embedded and nourished a root that should develop into a flowering perennial. . . . I like your editorials and editorial policy, and like your acceptance and rejection of manuscripts (with both of which I am familiar)—they are clear, concise, incisive, and uncompromising." I confess I have to take a deep breath when I receive such generous praise. But I am only the conductor of the orchestra. I make a gesture in the direction of the numerous writers, professional and amateur, Filipinos and others of every rank, who are making the Philippine

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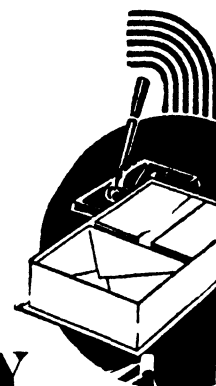


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Magazine what it is—it is perhaps not too much to say—one of the world's distinctive publications, uniquely Philippine, a country which itself, because of the rich and strange medley of elements and forces that contributed and still contribute to its development, is one of the most interesting in the world.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Name	Page
Bear Brand Milk.....	388
Binney & Smith Co.....	401
Boie's Emulsion.....	400
Botica Boie (Camera).....	405
Cafiaspirina.....	397
Chinese Grocery Association, The.....	407
D. M. C. Threads.....	367
Dee C. Chuan & Sons.....	409
Del Monte Canned Goods.....	392
Dinner Candles.....	396
Dr. West's Tooth Paste.....	391
Dunlop Tires.....	369
Elmac, Inc.....	403
Elser, E. E.....	364
Garcia, A.....	367
Gets-It.....	411
Getz Bros. & Co. (Klim).....	396
Hershey's Cocoa.....	369
Indian Head Cloth.....	393
Indoor Games.....	413
Kuenzle & Streiff, Inc.....	366

Name	Page
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. (Chesterfield Cigarette).....	Outside Back Cover
Lysol Soap.....	410
Manila Electric Co.....	399
Manila Gas Corp.....	398
Marsman & Co., Inc.....	369
Mentholatum.....	409
Mercolized Wax.....	367
Molico Milk Powder.....	390
Ovaltine.....	Inside Back Cover
Pepsodent Tooth Paste.....	404
Philippine Education Co., Inc.....	403-413
Phillip's Milk of Magnesia.....	397
Playing Cards.....	366
Quaker Oats.....	402
Qui-Bro-Lax.....	410
Rhythm.....	403
San Juan Heights Co.....	395
San Miguel Brewery.....	411
Sapolio Soap.....	394
Star Engraving Co.....	414
Steinmetz, Dr. H. H.....	367
Stationery.....	412
Stillman's Freckle Cream.....	365
Tangee.....	412
Ticonderoga Pencils.....	365
Watsonal Tagurol.....	408
Wise & Co., Inc.....	414
Wolf & Co., T. J.....	405

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News Summary

(Continued from page 389)

France and Italy, Britain has arranged a series of conferences with those countries and Russia.

June 30.—The Japanese military are continuing their policy of awing the Chinese by armed demonstrations in Tientsin. Sham engagements are frequent, and armored cars loaded with Japanese soldiers roar through the streets—"sight-seeing", according to their officers.

French officials say that Britain and Germany have absolutely destroyed the Washington naval agreements and that France will meet the German naval challenge now that "its hands are free".

June 24.—Italian sources reveal that Mussolini is determined to establish an Italian protectorate over Ethiopia and that he is turning a deaf ear to the explanation of Captain Anthony Eden, now in Rome, in regard to the Anglo-German naval accord.

Sir Arthur Balfour, prominent British industrialist and Vice-President of the International Chamber of Commerce, states before the convention of that organization in Paris that it is possible for other nations using Japan's "industrial methods" to compete with Japan in cheap products and that although Japanese competition may harass individual business, it has "great possibilities of international economic good".

June 26.—Foreign Minister Hoare tells the House of Commons that "as far as we are aware, British interests and treaty rights in North China have not been affected by recent events. The situation does not appear to require any special action".

Reported that Mussolini is determined on a "complete solution" of the Ethiopian problem, by which he is understood to mean the raising of the Italian flag over Ethiopia. The efforts of Captain Eden to modify his warlike intentions are believed to have had little effect.

June 29.—Mutinous Chinese soldiers attempt to capture Peiping, but the move is suppressed by other government troops.

In contemplation of an airline service between Singapore, the Philippines, and Hongkong, the Imperial Airways (British) has selected six sites for aerodromes in Borneo at Kuching, Bintulu, Labuan, Jesselton, and Kudat. The route would connect with Palawan.

Pessimism prevails in official London as Britain is faced with a choice between tacitly approving an Italian war with Abyssinia or standing by the witness the collapse of the League of Nations. It is openly discussed whether, if Britain decides to support the League, it will close the Suez Canal to Italy, thus necessitating the sending of Italian troops and supplies around the Cape of Good Hope. Abyssinia protests against the action of Belgium in banning prepaid shipments of arms to Abyssinia, and similar difficulties are being experienced with Czechoslovakia and France, Italy having recently voiced a vigorous protest at the action of European countries in selling arms and munitions to Ethiopia. Over 100,000 Italian troops are now in the Italian colonies bordering Ethiopia. The Italian population appears to be in favor of the war, the causes including the "economic betterment already produced by preparation for war" relieving competition for jobs and resulting in the expenditure of government funds, the belief that great mineral wealth exists in Ethiopia, the contention that Italy needs an outlet for its population and that the highlands of Ethiopia are more favorable to settlement than the tropical swamps of the existing Italian colonies, the Fascist newspaper campaign exposing alleged horrible conditions of slavery and debasement in Ethiopia, and the claim of Mussolini that Italy has a colonizing "mission" in Africa where it is behind Britain and France in the grabbing of territory.

July 1.—Captain Eden tells the House of Commons that he had suggested to Mussolini that Britain would cede a strip of British Somaliland giving Abyssinia access to the sea in order to facilitate Abyssinian concessions to Italy, but that Mussolini refused. "Our methods were not dictated by our interests in Africa but by our membership in the League. Only the gravity of the situation would

justify the secession of British territory without equivalent return". Opposition leaders demand to know whether Parliament should be consulted before British territory is ceded to foreign powers. "The Commons must trust the executive department in this matter", rejoins Foreign Minister Hoare. "If it is not prepared to trust the government, the whole basis of government is destroyed. A very dangerous situation exists".

The Russian Ambassador to Japan delivers a formal protest against alleged trespassing by Japanese and Manchukuoan forces, involving infantry and cavalry and gun-boats, "with clearly provocative aims and despite the protest to Tokyo last month over a similar incident in which one Russian soldier was killed".

July 3.—The Japanese Foreign Office transmits the Russian protests to General J. Minami, commander of the Kwantung army, and in the meantime minimizes them, pointing out that they were made public in Moscow before being communicated to the Japanese government and were thus apparently designed for publication and for the effect on public opinion rather than as strictly diplomatic communications. As for the use of the term "grave consequences" contained in the Russian communications, "What are 'grave consequences'?" asked the spokesman. The Russian press claims that the Japanese are deliberately provocative and that Germany's alleged preparations for attacking European Russia place Russia in grave peril of war.

July 4.—Abyssinia appeals to the United States to find some way of persuading Italy to observe its commitments under the Kellogg Peace Pact.

Italians at Geneva predict that if a special session of the League is called to consider the Ethiopian question, Italy will resign its membership.

Britain is reported ready to lead European powers in blockading Italy if it declares war on Ethiopia.

The Japanese Ambassador presents five demands to Tang Yu-jen, Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, following an article allegedly derogatory to the Emperor of Japan published in a Chinese periodical, *New Life*. The demands are: dismissal of the Director of the Bureau of Social Affairs in the municipality of Greater Shanghai; the abolition of the Kuomintang headquarters in Shanghai; suppression of the Blue Shirts, Chinese fascist party, in Shanghai; an apology from the Chinese government for the article; and a guarantee that effective measures will be taken to prevent similar occurrences in the future.

July 6.—Paris reports are to the effect that the French government would refuse to join Britain at present in any coercive measures against Italy designed to restrain Mussolini in respect to Ethiopia.

The London *Daily Telegraph* states that a secret Italo-Franco protocol declares that France shall be uninterested in Abyssinia outside of the maintenance of its railway zone from Djibouti to Addis Ababa, thus giving Mussolini an almost free hand. French officials deny that such an understanding exists.

July 6.—The Chinese government agrees to suppress the *New Life* weekly, to dismiss the entire press censorship committee at Shanghai, and to instruct the Kuomintang party offices throughout China to prevent the publication of "any matter to which the Japanese are likely to object". "The article in question, 'Gossip about Emperors'", states the Japanese Embassy spokesman, "aroused intense public feeling" in Japan and among the Japanese in Shanghai.

Following the arrest and deportation of two Japanese after a shooting affair with a Mongolian border guard, the Manchukuo government is reported to be demanding the detention of those responsible for the arrest and for the right to establish corps of observers in Mongolian territory and to build telegraph lines for the purpose of keeping these observers in communication with Manchukuo.

July 8.—Russian officials state that any Japanese attempts to establish military and economic control in Outer Mongolia will be strongly resisted.

July 9.—The League of Nations conciliation commission meeting in Holland, suspends hearings indefinitely, the commissioners departing, after the Italian delegates refuse to hear an Ethiopian witness.

The Chinese editor of the *New Life* weekly is sentenced to fourteen months imprisonment at hard labor, the three Chinese judges deliberating less than ten minutes, although it is proved that he was not in Shanghai when the article to which the Japanese object was published and knew nothing of it until later. His paper has already been suppressed. The sentence leads to anti-Japanese shouts in the courtroom and the defendant cries out, "There is no justice in China!" Japanese present beat a hasty retreat.

July 11.—Ethiopia again appeals to the League on the basis of the break-down of the arbitration negotiations in Holland.

Joseph Avenol, Secretary of the League, proposes that Britain, France, and Italy confer on the subject of the Italo-Ethiopian crisis, basing the proposal on the Treaty of 1905 in which all three countries recognized and favored Abyssinian independence.

The British Foreign Minister tells the House of Commons that although there is justice in some of Italy's claims, Italy lacks sufficient cause to wage war on Ethiopia.

July 12.—Col. Alfred Dreyfus, principal figure in a sensational trial in which he was convicted of having sold French military secrets, being later exonerated, dies in Paris, aged 75.

July 13.—As a result of three weeks of incessant rain, the Yangtze has risen to a point breaking all records since 1870. Hundreds of square miles of land are under water, several thousand people have been drowned, and millions are homeless.

Sir Herbert Samuel, Liberal Party leader, declares that "if the primitive troops of Ethiopia are mowed down by Italian machine guns, there will be a spontaneous outburst of indignation and resentment among the British people".

Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria is injured in an automobile accident and his wife is killed and his little son injured, and it is suspected that the tearing gear was tampered with. Austria is excited over the possibility of the restoration of the Hapsburgs which the Little Entente nations—Roumania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia—consider a threat to their boundaries as parts of their territories were formerly included in Austria-Hungary over which the Hapsburgs ruled.

July 14.—A Royal Dutch Airline transport plane crashes at the Schiphol airdrome, Amsterdam, shortly after taking off, due to engine trouble. Six persons are killed, but thirteen other passengers managed to leap out of the plane which caught fire after the crash.

July 15.—Pope Pius, through the semi-official Church daily, *Osservatore Romano*, charges that Adolf Hitler, German Fuhrer, has broken faith with the Vatican by disregarding the concordat whereby he promised noninterference with the Catholic Church. The Pope especially attacks the government program of the sterilization of the unfit, stating this is "condemned by divine law".

The worst anti-Jewish demonstration in two years is staged in Berlin, inspired by the Swedish anti-Semitic cinematograph film, "Peterson and Binder", at which Jews whistled and booed.

Five are killed and many injured in rioting in Belfast, Ireland, following the observance of Bastille Day. The trouble started when Nationalists (Catholics) armed with sticks and stones, broke up an Orangemen's parade. The Orangemen are Protestants and are loyal to the British crown.

July 16.—The Yangtze begins to decline and ceases the terror of millions of people. It is estimated that over 40,000 have lost their lives.

Revealed after the death yesterday of Col. K. Tanaka, commander of the 5th Air Detachment, in a forced landing, that twenty army and twenty-two navy airmen have lost their lives in air accidents in Japan since the first of the year. The "severe training" is given as the cause by the authorities.

Most of the cuts in this issue of the
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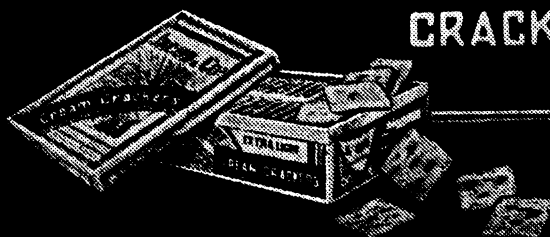
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